CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, F.R.S.

CAPTAIN COOK'S

THIRD AND LAST

VOYAGE

TO THE

PACIFIC OCEAN,

IN THE YEARS

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 AND 1780.

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EXTRACTS

FROM THE

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OF

Captain *JAMES COOK*;

Written by Captain KING.

HE was born near Whitby in Yorkſhire, in 1727, and at the uſual age was placed as an apprentice to a ſhopkeeper; not approving of that ſituation, he engaged himſelf for nine years to the maſter of a veſſel in the coal trade. In 1755, at the commencement of the war, he entered into the navy on board the Eagle, where Sir Hugh Palliſer, the commander, diſcovering his merit, ſoon placed him on the quarter deck.

He was engaged in moſt of the buſy and active ſcenes in North America: yet he found time to read Euclid, and ſupply the deficiencies of an early education. Sir Charles Saunders, at the ſiege of Quebec, committed to his care ſervices of the firſt importance. Lord Colville, and Sir Charles, both patronized him; and by their recommendation, he was appointed to ſurvey the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the

coaſts

coasts of Newfoundland. In 1757, Sir Edward Hawke fixed upon him to command an expedition of discovery to the South Seas, and for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus.

From this period, as his services are too well known to require a recital here, so his reputation has proportionably advanced to a height too great to be affected by my panegyrick.

The constitution of his body was robust, inured to labour, and capable of undergoing the severest hardships. His stomach bore, without difficulty, the coarsest and most ungrateful food. Indeed, temperance in him was scarcely a virtue; so great was the indifference with which he submitted to every kind of self-denial. The qualities of his mind were of the same hardy, vigorous kind with those of his body. His courage was cool and determined, and accompanied with an admirable presence of mind in the moment of danger. His manners were plain and unaffected. His temper might perhaps have been justly blamed, as subject to hastiness and passion, had not these been disarmed by a disposition the most benevolent and humane.

Such were the outlines of Captain Cook's character; but its most distinguishing feature was, that unremitting perseverance in the pursuit of his object, which was not only superior to the opposition of dangers, and the pressure

of

of hardſhips, but even exempt from the want of ordinary relaxation.

Perhaps no ſcience ever received greater additions from the labours of a ſingle man, than geography has done from thoſe of Captain Cook. In his firſt voyage to the South Seas, he diſcovered the Society Iſlands; determined the inſularity of New Zealand; diſcovered the ſtraits which ſeparate the two iſlands, and are called after his name; and made a complete ſurvey of both. He afterwards explored the Eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, hitherto unknown; an extent of upward of two thouſand miles.

In his ſecond expedition, he reſolved the great problem of a Southern Continent; having traverſed that hemiſphere, in ſuch a manner; as not to leave a poſſibility of its exiſtence, unleſs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage, he diſcovered New Caledonia, the largeſt Iſland in the Southern Pacific, except New Zealand; the iſland of Georgia, and an unknown coaſt, which he named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the Southern hemiſphere; and having twice viſited the tropical ſeas, he ſettled the ſituations of the old, and made ſeveral new diſcoveries.

But the voyage we are now relating, is diſtinguiſhed above all the reſt, by the extent and importance of its diſcoveries. Beſides ſeveral

ſmaller

ſmaller Iſlands in the Southern Pacific, he diſcovered, to the North of the equinoctial line, the group called the Sandwich Iſlands; which, from their ſituation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of conſequence, in the ſyſtem of European Navigation, than any other diſcovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the Weſtern coaſt of America, containing an extent of three thouſand five hundred miles; aſcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Aſia and America; paſſed the ſtraits between them, and ſurveyed the coaſt, on each ſide, to ſuch a height of Northern latitude, as to demonſtrate the impracticability of a paſſage, in that hemiſphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an Eaſtern or a Weſtern courſe. In ſhort, if we except the ſea of Amur, and the Japaneſe Archipelago, which ſtill remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As a navigator, his ſervices were not perhaps leſs ſplendid; certainly not leſs important and meritorious. The method which he diſcovered, and ſo ſucceſsfully purſued, of preſerving the health of ſeamen, forms a new æra in navigation, and will tranſmit his name to future ages, amongſt the friends and benefactors of mankind.

That dreadful diſorder the ſcurvy, which is peculiar to long voyages, and whoſe ravages have marked the tracks of diſcoverers with

circumſtances

circumſtances almoſt too ſhocking to relate, muſt, without exerciſing an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our ſeamen, have proved an inſuperable obſtacle to the proſecution of ſuch enterpriſes. It was reſerved for Captain Cook to ſhew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted to the unuſual length of three or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminiſhing the probability of life, in the ſmalleſt degree. The method he purſued has been fully explained by himſelf in a paper which was read before the Royal Society, in the year 1776.

Captain King concludes his account of this extraordinary man, whoſe death cannot be ſufficiently lamented, in the following words:—Having given the moſt faithful account I have been able to collect, both from my own obſervation, and the relation of others, of the death of my ever-honoured friend, and alſo of his character and ſervices, I ſhall now leave his memory to the gratitude and admiration of poſterity; accepting, with a melancholy ſatisfaction, the honour, which the loſs of him hath procured me, of ſeeing my name joined with his; and of teſtifying that affection and reſpect for his memory, which, whilſt he lived, it was no leſs my inclination, than my conſtant ſtudy to ſhew him.

A VOYAGE

A VOYAGE
ROUND THE WORLD.

PART I.

Tranſactions from the Commencement of the Voyage in February 1776, to quitting New Zealand in February 1777.

CAPTAIN COOK and *Captain Clerke* received their commiſſions for making Diſcoveries in the *Northern Hemiſphere*, in order to determine the poſition and extent of the Weſt ſide of *North America*, its diſtance from *Aſia*, and the practicability of a Northern paſſage to *Europe*.

Captain Cook was appointed to the command of his Majeſty's ſloop the Reſolution, and *Captain Clerke* to that of the Diſcovery, a ſhip of three hundred tons burden, purchaſed into the ſervice.

They immediately prepared for their voyage, by taking on board all the neceſſary ſtores, and a conſiderable quantity of iron tools and trinkets, which might enable them to cultivate a friendly intercourſe with the inhabitants of ſuch countries as they might be fortunate enough to meet with; they alſo took ſome live ſtock, conſiſting of ſheep, two cows with their calves, and a bull; they were likewiſe furniſhed with a quantity of European garden ſeeds, which could not fail of being valuable preſents to the new diſcovered iſlands.

As they were to touch at *Otaheite*, in their way to the intended ſcene of freſh operations, they were ordered to carry *Omai* back to his native country. He left London with a mixture of regret and ſatisfaction; when he talked of his friends in England, it was with difficulty he refrained from tears; but the inſtant the converſation turned to his own

country, his eyes ſparkled with joy. He was loaded with preſents of conſiderable value by his *Majeſty*, *Lord Sandwich*, *Mr. Banks* (now *Sir Joſeph*) and other perſons of diſtinction.

Several months were ſpent in preparation for this long and important voyage; both the ſhips arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 30th of June; here they made a ſhort ſtay to take in ſome additional proviſions, to replace what had been expended, alſo a quantity of Port wine; and the petty officers and ſeamen received two months wages in advance. Contrary winds, and other circumſtances of little conſequence, prevented their clearing the channel till the 14th of July in the evening. There were on board the two ſhips 192 perſons, officers included. Nothing material happened till the 1ſt of Auguſt, when they arrived off Teneriffe.

† Whilſt we were ſtanding in for the land, the weather being perfectly clear, we had an opportunity of ſeeing the celebrated Pic of Teneriffe. But I own I was much diſappointed in my expectation with reſpect to its appearance. It is, certainly, far from equalling the noble figure of Pico, one of the Weſtern Iſles which I have ſeen; though its perpendicular height may be greater. This circumſtance, perhaps, ariſes from its being ſurrounded by other very high hills; whereas Pico ſtands without a rival.

Behind the city of Santa Cruz, the country riſes gradually, and is of a moderate height. Beyond this, to the South Weſtward, it becomes higher, and continues to riſe towards the Pic, which, from the road, appears but little higher than the ſurrounding hills. From thence it ſeems to decreaſe, though not ſuddenly, as far as the eye can reach.

To

† *This account is, in general, given in the words of Captain Cook, till his death; afterwards in thoſe of Captain King.*

To the E. of Santa Cruz, the island appears perfectly barren. Ridges of hills run towards the sea; between which ridges are deep valleys, terminating at mountains or hills that run across, and are higher than the former.

In the forenoon of the 1st of August, after we had anchored in the road, I went on shore to one of these valleys, with an intention to reach the top of the remoter hills, which seemed covered with wood; but time would not allow me to get farther than their foot.

The city of Santa Cruz, though not large, is tolerably well built. Most of the laborious work in this island is performed by mules; oxen are also employed. In my walks and excursions I saw some hawks, parrots which are natives of the island, the sea swallow or tern, sea gulls, partridges, wagtails, swallows, martins, black-birds, and Canary-birds, in large flocks. There are also lizards of the common, and another sort; some insects, as locusts; and three or four sorts of dragon flies.

How much the temperature of the air varies here, I myself could sensibly perceive, only in riding from Santa Cruz up to Laguna, and you may ascend till the cold becomes intolerable. I was assured that no person could live comfortably within a mile of the perpendicular height of the Pic, after the month of August.

Although some smoke constantly issues from near the top of the Pic, they have had no earthquake or eruption of a volcano since 1704, when the port of Garrachica, where much of their trade was formerly carried on, was destroyed.

Their trade, indeed, must be considered as very considerable; for they reckon that forty thousand pipes of wine are annually made; the greatest part of which is either consumed in the island, or made into

into brandy, and ſent to the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. The corn they raiſe is, in general, inſufficient to maintain the inhabitants.

They make a little ſilk; but unleſs we reckon the filtering ſtones brought in great numbers from Grand Canary, the wine is the only conſiderable article of the foreign commerce of Tenerife.

None of the race of inhabitants found here when the Spaniards diſcovered the Canaries now remain a diſtinct people, having intermarried with the Spaniſh ſettlers; but their deſcendants are known, from their being remarkably tall, large boned, and ſtrong. The men are, in general, of a tawny colour, and the women have a pale complexion, entirely deſtitute of that bloom which diſtinguiſhes our Northern beauties. They are a decent and very civil people, retaining that grave caſt which diſtinguiſhes thoſe of their country from other European nations.

We weighed anchor on the 4th of Auguſt, and proceeded on our voyage.

On the 8th of October in the evening, one of thoſe birds which ſailors call noddies, ſettled on our rigging. It is ſaid theſe birds never fly far from land. We knew of none nearer the ſtation we were in than Gough's or Richmond Iſland, from which our diſtance could not be leſs than one hundred leagues. But it muſt be obſerved that the Atlantic Ocean, to the S. of this latitude, has been but little frequented; ſo that there may be more iſlands there than we are acquainted with.

On the 18th of October, we arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

As ſoon as we had ſaluted, I went on ſhore, accompanied by ſome of my officers, and waited on the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Fiſcal, and the Commander of the troops. Theſe gentlemen received me with the greateſt civility; and

and the Governor, in particular, promiſed me every aſſiſtance that the place afforded.

In the morning of the 10th of November, the Diſcovery arrived in the bay. Captain Clerke informed me that he had ſailed from Plymouth on the 1ſt of Auguſt, and ſhould have been with us here a week ſooner, if the late gale of wind had not blown him off the coaſt. Upon the whole he was ſeven days longer in his paſſage from England than we had been. He had the misfortune to loſe one of his marines, by falling overboard.

I added here to my original ſtock of cattle, by purchaſing two young bulls, two heifers, two young ſtone horſes, two mares, two rams, ſeveral ewes and goats, and ſome rabbits and poultry. All of them were intended for New Zealand, Otaheite, and the neighbouring iſlands.

Having given Captain Clerke a copy of my inſtructions, and an order directing him how to proceed in caſe of ſeparation, in the morning of the 30th we repaired on board. At five in the afternoon we weighed, and ſtood out of the bay.

We continued our courſe to the S. E. with a very ſtrong gale from the W. followed by a mountainous ſea; which made the ſhip roll and tumble exceedingly, and gave us a great deal of trouble to preſerve the cattle we had on board. Notwithſtanding all our care, ſeveral goats, eſpecially the males, died; and ſome ſheep.

Nothing very intereſting happened till the 26th of January, when we arrived at Van Diemen's Land; where, as ſoon as we had anchored in Adventure Bay, I ordered the boats to be hoiſted out, for furniſhing ourſelves with the neceſſary ſupplies.

In the evening, we drew the ſeine at the head of the bay, and, at one haul, caught a great quantity

of

of fish. Most of them were of that sort known to seamen by the name of elephant fish.

In the afternoon next day, we were agreeably surprised, at the place where we were cutting wood, with a visit from some of the natives; eight men and a boy. They were quite naked, and wore no ornaments unless we consider as such, and as a proof of their love of finery, some large punctures or ridges raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight, and others in curved lines.

They were of common stature, but rather slender. Their skin was black, and also their hair, which was as woolly as that of any native of Guinea; but they were not distinguished by remarkably thick lips, nor flat noses. On the contrary, their features were far from being disagreeable. They had pretty good eyes, and their teeth were tolerably even, but very dirty. Most of them had their hair and beards smeared with a red ointment; and some had their faces also painted with the same composition. We made them some presents; but on shewing them the effect of our arms, and firing a musket, notwithstanding all our persuasion, they instantly fled to the woods. Immediately after their retreat, judging that their fears would prevent their remaining near enough to observe what was passing, I ordered two pigs, being a boar and a sow, to be carried about a mile within the woods, at the head of the bay.

On the 29th, we had scarce landed, when, about twenty of the natives, men and boys, joined us, without expressing the least sign of fear or distrust. There was one of this company conspicuously deformed; and who was not more distinguishable by the hump upon his back, than by the drollery of his gestures, and the seeming humour of his speeches, which he was very fond of exhibiting, as we supposed, for our entertainment. But, unfortunately,

we

we could not understand him; the language spoken here being wholly unintelligible to us. It appeared to me to be different fro[m] that spoken by the inhabitants of the more nort[h]ern parts of this country, whom I met with in m[y] first voyage; which is not extraordinary, since those we now saw, and those we then visited, differ in many other respects.

Some of our present groupe wore loose, round their necks, three or four folds of small cord, made of the fur of some animal; and others of them had a narrow slip of the *kangooroo* skin tied round their ancles. I gave to each of them a string of beads and a medal, which I thought they received with some satisfaction. They seemed to set no value on iron, or iron tools. Their habitations were little sheds or hovels, built of sticks, and covered with bark. We could also perceive evident signs of their sometimes taking up their abode in the trunks of large trees, which had been hollowed out by fire, most probably for this very purpose.

Shortly after several women and children made their appearance. These females wore a *kangooroo* skin tied over the shoulders, and round the waist. But its only use seemed to be, to support their children when carried on their backs; for it did not cover those parts which most nations conceal; being in all other respects as naked as the men, and as black, and their bodies marked with scars in the same manner. But in this they differed from the men, that though their hair was of the same colour, some of them had their heads completely shorn; in others this operation had been performed only on one side, while the rest of them had all the upper part of the head shorn close, leaving a circle of hair all round, somewhat like the tonsure of the Romish ecclesiastics. Many of the children had fine features, and were thought pretty; but the persons of the

women,

women, especially those advanced in years, appeared less favourable. However, some of the gentlemen belonging to the Discovery paid their addresses, and made liberal offers of presents, which were rejected with great disdain; either from a sense of virtue, or the fear of displeasing their men. That this gallantry was not very agreeable to the latter, is certain; for an elderly man, as soon as he observed it, ordered all the women and children to retire.

The only animal of the quadruped kind we got, was a sort of *opossum*, about twice the size of a large rat; and is, most probably, the male of that *species* found at Endeavour River. It is of a dusky colour above, tinged with a brown or rusty cast, and whitish below. About a third of the tail towards its tip, is white, and bare underneath; by which it probably hangs on the branches of trees, as it climbs these, and lives on berries. The *kangooroo*, another animal found farther N. in New Holland, without all doubt also inhabits here, as the natives we met with had some pieces of their skins. There are several sorts of birds, but all so scarce and shy, that they are evidently harassed by the natives, who, perhaps draw much of their substance from them. Some pretty large blackish snakes were seen in the woods; and we killed a large, hitherto unknown, lizard, fifteen inches long and six round, elegantly clouded with black and yellow; besides a small sort, of a brown gilded colour above, and rusty below. Insects, though not numerous, are here in considerable variety. Amongst them are grass hoppers, butterflies, and several sorts of small moths, finely variegated. The sea affords as great a variety as the land. The inhabitants of Adventure Bay had little of that fierce or wild appearance common to people in their situation; but, on the contrary, seemed mild and cheerful, without reserve or jealousy

louſy of ſtrangers. With reſpect to perſonal activity or genius, we can ſay but little of either. Their colour is a dull black, and not quite ſo deep as that of the African Negroes. Their hair is perfectly woolly. Their noſes, though not flat, are broad and full; their eyes are of a middling ſize, with the white leſs clear than in us; and though not remarkably quick or piercing, ſuch as give a frank cheerful caſt to the whole countenance. Their teeth are broad, but not equal nor well ſet; and, either from nature or from dirt, not of ſo true a white as is uſual among people of a black colour. Their mouths are rather wide.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 30th of January, a light breeze ſpringing up at W. we weighed anchor, and put to ſea from Adventure Bay, and purſued our courſe to the E.

On the 10th of February, at four in the afternoon, we diſcovered the land of New Zealand. The part we ſaw proved to be Rock's Point, and bore S.E. by S. about eight or nine leagues diſtant.

We had not been long at anchor in Queen Charlotte Sound before ſeveral canoes, filled with natives, came along-ſide of the ſhips; but very few of them would venture on board; which appeared the more extraordinary, as I was well known to them all.—This ſhyneſs was to be accounted for only on this ſuppoſition, that they were apprehenſive we had reviſited their country, in order to revenge the death of Captain Furneaux's people.

On the 13th we ſet up two tents, one from each ſhip, on the ſame ſpot where we had pitched them formerly. The obſervatories were at the ſame time erected. During the courſe of this day a great number of families came from different parts of the coaſt and took up their reſidence cloſe to us; ſo that there was not a ſpot in the cove where a hut could

be

be put up, that was not occupied by them, except the place where we had fixed our little encampment.

Beſides the natives who took up their abode cloſe to us, we were occaſionally viſited by others of them, whoſe reſidence was not far off; and by ſome who lived more remote. Their articles of commerce were, curioſities and fiſh.

Having got on board as much hay and graſs as we judged ſufficient to ſerve the cattle till our arrival at Otaheite, and having completed the wood and water of both ſhips, on the 24th we weighed anchor, and ſtood out of the cove.

While we were unmooring and getting under ſail, many of the natives came to take their leave of us, or rather to obtain, if they could, ſome additional preſents from us before we left them. Accordingly, I gave to Matahouah and Tomatongeauooranuc, two of their chiefs, two pigs, a boar and a ſow. They made me a promiſe not to kill them; though I muſt own I put no great faith in this. The animals which Captain Furneaux ſent on ſhore here, and which ſoon after fell into the hands of the natives, I was now told were all dead; but I was afterwards informed, that Tiratou, a chief, had a great many cocks and hens in his poſſeſſion, and one of the ſows.

For ſome time before we arrived at New Zealand, Omai had expreſſed a deſire to take one of the natives with him to his own country. We had not been there many days, before he had an opportunity of being gratified in this; for a youth about ſeventeen or eighteen years of age, named Taweiharooa, offered to accompany him. Finding that he was fixed in his reſolution to go with us, and having learnt that he was the only ſon of a deceaſed Chief, I told his mother that, in all probability, he would never return, but this made no impreſſion on

on either; for when she returned the next morning, to take her last farewell of him, all the time she was on board she remained quite cheerful, and went away wholly unconcerned. Another youth, about ten years of age, accompanied him as a servant, named Kokoa; he was presented to me by his own father, who stripped him, and left him naked as he was born; indeed he seemed to part with him with perfect indifference.

From my own observations, and from the information of Taweiharooa and others, it appears to me that the New Zealanders must live under perpetual apprehensions of being destroyed by each other; there being few of their tribes that have not, as they think, sustained wrongs from some other tribe, which they are continually upon the watch to revenge; and, perhaps, the desire of a good meal may be no small incitement. Their method of executing their horrible designs, is by stealing upon the adverse party in the night; and if they find them unguarded they kill all indiscriminately, not even sparing the women and children. When the massacre is completed, they either feast themselves on the spot, or carry off as many of the dead bodies as they can, and devour them at home with acts of brutality too shocking to be described. One hardly ever finds a New Zealander off his guard, either by night or by day; indeed, no other man can have such powerful motives to be vigilant, as the preservation both of body and of soul depends upon it. For, according to their system of belief, the soul of the man whose flesh is devoured by the enemy, is doomed to a perpetual fire, whilst the soul of the man whose body has been rescued from those who killed him, as well as the souls of all who die a natural death, ascend to the habitations of the Gods.

Polygamy is allowed among these people; and it

it is not uncommon for a man to have two or three wives.

No people can have a quicker ſenſe of an injury done to them, and none are more ready to reſent it. But, at the ſame time, they will take an opportunity of being inſolent when they think there is no danger of puniſhment.

PART II.

From leaving New Zealand in February 1777, to their Arrival at Otaheite in July following.

ON the 25th of February we ſailed from New Zealand, and had no ſooner loſt ſight of the land than our two young adventurers repented heartily of the ſtep they had taken. All the ſoothing encouragement we could think of, availed but little. They wept both in public and in private; and made their lamentations in a kind of ſong, which was expreſſive of their praiſes of their country. Thus they continued for many days, but at length their native country and their friends were forgot, and they appeared to be as firmly attached to us, as if they had been born amongſt us.

On the 29th of March, at ten in the morning, as we were ſtanding to the N. E. the Diſcovery made the ſignal of ſeeing land. We ſaw it from the maſt head almoſt the ſame moment, bearing N. E. by E. We ſoon diſcovered it to be an iſland of no great extent.

We preſently found it was inhabited, and ſaw ſeveral people, armed with clubs and ſpears, on a point of the land we had paſſed. Moſt of them appeared naked, except having a ſort of girdle, which, being brought up between the thighs, covered that part of the body. But ſome of them had pieces of cloth of different colours, white, ſtriped, or chequered, which they wore as a garment, thrown

thrown about their ſhoulders; and almoſt all of them had a white wrapper about their heads, not much unlike a turban. They were of a tawny colour, and of a middling ſtature.

At this time, a ſmall canoe was launched in a great hurry from the further end of the beach, and a man getting into it, put off, as with a view to reach the ſhip. On perceiving this, I brought to, that we might receive the viſit; but the man's reſolution failing, he ſoon returned toward the beach, where after ſome time, another man joined him in the canoe, and then they both paddled towurd us. One of them, whoſe name was Mourooa, being aſked how he came by a ſcar on his forehead, told us that it was the conſequence of a wound he had got in fighting with the people of an iſland, which lies to the N.E. who ſometimes came to invade them. They afterward took hold of a rope; ſtill, however, they would not venture on board, but told Omai, who underſtood them pretty well, that their countrymen on ſhore had given them this caution, at the ſame time directing them to enquire from whence our ſhip came, and to learn the name of the Captain. On our part, we inquired the name of the iſland, which they called *Mangya* or *Mangeea*; and ſometimes added to it *Noue, nai, naiwa*. The name of their Chief, they ſaid, was Orooaecka.

We now ſtood off and on, and as ſoon as the ſhips were in a proper ſtation, about ten o'clock, I ordered two boats, one of them from the Diſcovery, to ſound the coaſt, and to endeavour to find a landing-place. With this view I went in one of them myſelf, taking with me ſuch articles to give the natives as I thought might ſerve to gain their good-will. I had no ſooner put off from the ſhip, than the canoe, with the two men, which had left us not long before, paddled towards my boat; and, having

having come along-side, Mouroa ſtept into her without being aſked, and without a moment's heſitation. Omai, who was with me, was ordered to inquire of him where we could land, and he directed us to two different places. But I ſaw, with regret, that the attempt could not be made at either place, unleſs at the riſk of having our boats filled with water, or even ſtaved to pieces; nor were we more fortunate in our ſearch for anchorage; for we could find no bottom till within a cable's length of the breakers. There we met with from forty to twenty fathoms depth, over ſharp coral rocks; ſo that anchoring would have been attended with much more danger than landing.

Thus we were obliged to leave, unviſited, from the want of any ſafe anchorage, this fine iſland, which ſeemed capable of ſupplying all our wants.

As the inhabitants ſeemed to be both numerous and well fed, ſuch articles of proviſion as the iſland produces muſt be in great plenty. It might, however, be a matter of curioſity to know, particularly, their method of ſubſiſtence; for Mouroa told us, that they had no animals, as hogs and dogs, both which, however, they had heard of; but acknowledged they had plantains, bread-fruit, and taro.—The only birds we ſaw were ſome white egg birds, terns, and noddies; and one white heron, on the ſhore.

After leaving Mangeea, on the afternoon of the 30th, we continued our courſe N. all that night, and till noon on the 31ſt; when we again ſaw land, in the direction of N. E. by N. diſtant eight or ten leagues; and next morning, at eight o'clock, we got abreaſt of its N. end. Soon after, we obſerved ſome canoes coming off to the ſhips, and one of them directed its courſe to the Reſolution. In it was a hog, with ſome plantains and cocoa nuts, for

which

which the people who brought them demanded a dog from us, and refuſed every other thing that we offered in exchange. To gratify theſe people, Omai parted with a favourite dog he had brought from England; and with this acquiſition they departed highly ſatisfied. The people in theſe canoes were of the ſame deſcription with thoſe of Mangeea.

I diſpatched Mr. Gore with three boats, two from the Reſolution and one from the Diſcovery. Two of the natives who had been on board accompanied him, and Omai went with him in his boat as an interpreter. Some of the iſlanders, now and then, came off to the ſhips in their canoes, with a few cocoa nuts, which they exchanged for whatever was offered to them. Theſe occaſional viſits ſerved to leſſen my ſolicitude about our people who had landed. Though we could get no information from our viſitors, yet their venturing on board ſeemed to imply, at leaſt, that their countrymen on ſhore had not made an improper uſe of the confidence put in them. At length, a little before ſun-ſet, we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the boats put off; when they got on board, the tranſactions of the day were now fully reported to me by Mr. Anderſon:

"We were conducted from the beach amidſt a crowd of people, who flocked with very eager curioſity to look at us; and would have prevented our proceeding, had not ſome men, who ſeemed to have authority, dealt blows, with little diſtinction, amongſt them, to keep them off. We were then led up an avenue of cocoa-palms; and ſoon came to a number of men, arranged in two rows, armed with clubs. After walking a little way among theſe, we found a perſon who ſeemed a Chief, ſitting on the ground croſs-legged, cooling himſelf with a ſort of triangular fan, made from a leaf of the cocoa-palm. In his ears were large bunches of beautiful

beautiful red feathers; but he had no other mark to diſtinguiſh him from the reſt of the people, though they all obeyed him.

We proceeded ſtill amongſt the men armed with clubs, and came to a ſecond Chief, who ſat fanning himſelf, and ornamented as the firſt. In the ſame manner we were conducted to a third Chief.

In a few minutes, we ſaw, at a ſmall diſtance, about twenty young women, ornamented as the Chiefs, with red feathers, engaged in a dance, which they performed to a ſlow and ſerious air, ſung by them all. Their motions and ſong were performed in exact concert. In general they were rather ſtout than ſlender, with black hair flowing in ringlets down the neck, and of an olive complexion. Their eyes were of a deep black, and each countenance expreſſed a degree of complacency and modeſty, peculiar to the ſex in every part of the world; but perhaps more conſpicuous here, where Nature preſented us with her productions in the fulleſt perfection, unbiaſſed in ſentiment by cuſtom, or unreſtrained in manner by art. Their ſhape and limbs were elegantly formed. Their dreſs conſiſted only of a piece of glazed cloth, faſtened about the waiſt, and ſcarcely reaching ſo low as the knees.

A young hog that had been dreſſed, was ſet before us, of which we were deſired to eat. Our appetites, however, had failed, from the fatigue of the day; and though we did eat a little to pleaſe them, it was without ſatisfaction to ourſelves.

It being now near ſun-ſet, we told them it was time to go on board. This they allowed, and ſent down to the beach the remainder of the victuals that had been dreſſed, to be carried with us to the ſhips. They put us on board our boats, with the cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other proviſions, which they had brought; and we rowed to the ſhips, very well

well pleased that we had at last got out of the hands of our troublesome masters.

We regretted much, that our restrained situation gave us so little opportunity of making observations on the country.

We could observe, that except a few, those we had hitherto seen on board, were of the lower class. For a great number of those we now met with, had a superior dignity in their air, and were of a much whiter cast. In general their hair was long, black, and of a most luxuriant growth. Many of the young men were perfect models in shape, of a complexion as delicate as that of the women, and, to appearance, of a disposition as amiable.

The wife of one of the Chiefs appeared with her child, laid in a piece of red cloth, which had been presented to her husband; and seemed to carry it with great tenderness, suckling it much after the manner of our women. Another Chief introduced his daughter, who was young and beautiful; but appeared with all the timidity natural to the sex."

If it had not been for the terrible ideas these people conceived of the guns of our ships, from setting fire to some cartridges of powder before them, and explaining its effects, it was thought that they would have detained the gentlemen all night. For Omai assured them, that if he and his companions did not return on board the same day, they might expect that I would fire upon the island.

Light airs and calms having prevailed, by turns, all the night of the 3d of April, the Easterly swell had carried the ships some distance from Wateeoo, before day-break. But as I had failed in my object of procuring some effectual supply, I quitted it without regret, and steered for the neighbouring island.

With a gentle breeze at E. we got up with it before ten o'clock in the morning, and I immediately

diſpatched Mr. Gore, with two boats, to endeavour to get ſome food for our cattle. As there ſeemed to be no inhabitants here to obſtruct our taking away whatever we might think proper, our boats no ſooner reached the W. ſide of the iſland, but they ventured in, and Mr. Gore and his party got ſafe on ſhore.

The ſupply obtained here conſiſted of about a hundred cocoa nuts for each ſhip; we alſo got for our cattle ſome graſs, and a quantity of the leaves and branches of young cocoa trees, and of the *wharra* tree, as it is called at Otaheite.

The only birds ſeen here were a beautiful cuckoo, of a cheſnut brown, variegated with black, which was ſhot. And upon the ſhore, were ſome egg-birds; a ſmall ſort of curlew; blue and white herons; and great numbers of noddies; which laſt, at this time, laid their eggs, a little farther up, on the ground.

One of our people caught a lizard, of a moſt forbidding aſpect, though ſmall, running up a tree; and many of another ſort were ſeen.

As ſoon as the boats were hoiſted in, I made ſail again to the N. Although Hervey's Iſland, diſcovered in 1773, was not above fifteen leagues diſtant, yet we did not get ſight of it till day-break in the morning. As we drew near it, at eight o'clock, we obſerved ſeveral canoes put off toward the ſhips. This was a ſight that, indeed, ſurpriſed me, as no ſigns of inhabitants were ſeen when the iſland was firſt diſcovered; which might be owing to a pretty briſk wind that then blew, and prevented their canoes venturing out, as the ſhips paſſed to leeward; whereas now we were to windward. The people in theſe canoes, for none of them would venture on board, although they bartered ſome fiſh with us, ſeemed to differ as much in perſon as in diſpoſition, from the natives of Watteoo, though the diſtance

between

between the two islands is not very great. Their colour was of a deeper cast; and several had a fierce rugged aspect, resembling the natives of New Zealand. The shell of a pearl-oyster, polished, and hung about the neck, was the only ornamental fashion that we observed amongst them; for not one of them had adopted that mode of ornament, so generally prevalent amongst the natives of this Ocean, of puncturing or *tatooing* their bodies.

Though singular in this, we had the most unequivocal proofs of their being of the same common race; and their language approached still nearer to the dialect of Otaheite than that of Wateeoo or Mangeea.

Finding here no safe anchorage for the ships, I now determined to bear away for the Friendly Islands, where I was sure of meeting with abundance of every thing that I wanted.

April the 7th, I steered W. by S. with a fine breeze E. I proposed to proceed first to Middleburgh, or Eooa; thinking, if the wind continued favourable, that we had food enough on board for the cattle, to last till we should reach that island. But, about noon next day, those faint breezes that had attended and retarded us so long, again returned; and I found it necessary to haul more to the N. to get into the latitude of Palmerston's and Savage Islands, discovered in 1774, during my last voyage; that, if necessity required, we might have recourse to them.

At length, at day-break, in the morning of the 13th, we saw Palmerston Island, bearing W. by S. distant about five leagues. However, we did not get up with it till eight o'clock the next morning. I then sent four boats to search for the most convenient landing-place.

About one o'clock one of the boats came on board, laden with scurvy-grass and young cocoa nut trees;

which, at this time was a feaſt for the cattle. Before evening I went aſhore in a ſmall boat, accompanied by Captain Clerke. Upon the buſhes that front the ſea, or even farther in, we found a great number of men of war birds, tropic birds, and two ſorts of boobies, which, at this time, were laying their eggs, and ſo tame, that they ſuffered us to take them off with our hands. At one part of the reef, which looks into, or bounds the lake that is within, there was a large bed of coral, almoſt even with the ſurface, which afforded, perhaps, one of the moſt enchanting proſpects that nature has any where produced. The ſea was at this time quite unruffled; and the ſun ſhining bright, expoſed the various ſorts of coral in the moſt beautiful order. But the appearance of theſe was ſtill inferior to that of the multitude of fiſhes that glided gently along, ſeemingly with the moſt perfect ſecurity. The colours of the different ſorts were the moſt beautiful that can be imagined; the yellow, blue, red, black, &c. far exceeding any thing that art can produce.

There were no traces of inhabitants having ever been here; if we except a ſmall piece of a canoe that was found upon the beach.

Having got a ſufficient ſupply by ſun-ſet, I ordered every body on board. But having little or no wind, I determined to wait, and to employ the next day, by endeavouring to get ſome cocoa-nuts for our people from the next iſland to leeward, where we could obſerve that thoſe trees were in much greater abundance than where we had already landed. With this view I kept ſtanding off and on all night; and in the morning, between eight and nine o'clock, I went with the boats to the W. ſide of the iſland, and landed with little difficulty. I immediately ſet the people with me to work to gather cocoa-nuts, which we found in great abundance. Omai, who

was

was with me, caught, with a ſcoop net, in a very ſhort time, as much fiſh as ſerved the whole party on ſhore for dinner, beſides ſending ſome to both ſhips. Here were alſo great abundance of birds, particularly men of war and tropic birds, ſo that we fared ſumptuouſly. Upon the whole, we did not ſpend our time unprofitably at this laſt iſlot, which was near a half larger than the other, for we got there about twelve hundred cocoa-nuts, which were equally divided amongſt the whole crew.

In the night between the 24th and 25th we paſſed Savage Iſland, which I had diſcovered in 1774. I ſteered for the S. and then hauled up for Annamooka. The weather being ſqually, with rain, I anchored, at the approach of night, in fifteen fathoms deep water, over a bottom of coral-ſand and ſhells; Komango bearing N.W. about two leagues diſtant.—Soon after we had anchored, two canoes, the one with four, and the other with three men, paddled toward us, and came along-ſide without the leaſt heſitation. They brought ſome cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, plantains, and ſugar-cane, which they bartered with us for nails. Next morning, at four o'clock, I ſent Lieutenant King, with two boats, to Komango, to procure refreſhments, and at five made the ſignal to weigh, in order to ply up to Annamooka, the wind being unfavourable at N. W.

It was no ſooner day-light than we were viſited by ſix or ſeven canoes from different iſlands, bringing with them, beſides fruit and roots, two pigs, ſeveral fowls, ſome large wood-pigeons, ſmall rails, and large violet coloured coots. All theſe they exchanged with us for beads, nails, hatchets, &c. They had alſo other articles of commerce, ſuch as pieces of their cloth, fiſh-hooks, ſmall baſkets, muſical reeds, and ſome clubs, ſpears, and bows. Before mid-day, Mr. King's boat returned with ſe-

ven hogs, ſome fowls, a quantity of fruit and roots for ourſelves, and ſome graſs for the cattle. His party was very civilly treated at Komango. The inhabitants did not ſeem to be numerous; and their huts, which ſtood cloſe to each other, within a plantain walk, were but indifferent. With Mr. King, came on board the Chief of the iſland, named Tooboulangee; and another, whoſe name was Taipa. They brought with them a hog, as a preſent to me, and promiſed more the next day.

At four o'clock next morning, I ordered a boat to be hoiſted out, and ſent the Maſter to ſound the S.W. ſide of Annamooka. From his report I determined to anchor on the N. ſide of the iſland, where, during my laſt voyage, I had found a place fit both for watering and landing; we reached it that afternoon. The following day I went aſhore, accompanied by Captain Clerke. Toobou, the Chief of the iſland, conducted me and Omai to his houſe. We found it ſituated on a pleaſant ſpot, in the center of his plantation. While we were on ſhore we procured a few hogs, and ſome fruit, by bartering; and, before we got on board again, the ſhips were crowded with the natives; few of them coming empty handed, every neceſſary refreſhment was now in the greateſt plenty.

On the 6th, we were viſited by a great Chief from Tongataboo, whoſe name was Feenou, and whom Taipa was pleaſed to introduce to us as King of all the Friendly Iſles. All the natives paid their obeiſance to him, by bowing their heads as low as his feet, the ſoles of which they alſo touched with each hand, firſt with the palm, and then with the back part. There could be little room to ſuſpect that a perſon, received with ſo much reſpect, could be any thing leſs than the King. In the afternoon, I went to pay this great man a viſit, having firſt received a preſent

preſent of two fiſh from him, brought on board by one of his ſervants. As ſoon as I landed, he came up to me; he appeared to be about thirty years of age, tall, but thin, and had more of the European features than any I had yet ſeen here. After a ſhort ſtay, our new viſitor, and five or ſix of his attendants, accompanied me on board. I entertained, and gave ſuitable preſents to them all. In the evening I attended them on ſhore in my boat, into which the Chief ordered three hogs to be put, as a return for the preſents he had received from me.

Feenou, underſtanding that I meant to proceed directly to Tongataboo, importuned me ſtrongly to alter this plan, to which he expreſſed as much averſion as if he had ſome particular intereſt to promote by diverting me from it. In preference to it, he warmly recommended an iſland, or rather a group of iſlands, called Hapaee, lying to the N.E. There, he aſſured us, we could be ſupplied plentifully with every refreſhment, in the eaſieſt manner; and, to add weight to his advice, he engaged to attend us thither in perſon. He carried his point with me; and Hapaee was made choice of for our next ſtation.

To the N. and N.E. of Annamooka, and in the direct tract to Hapaee, whither we were now bound, the ſea is ſprinkled with a great number of ſmall iſles.

At day-break in the morning of the 16th, with a gentle breeze at S.E. we ſteered N.E. for Hapaee, which was now in ſight. By the time we had anchored, the ſhips were filled with the natives. They brought from the ſhore, hogs, fowl, fruit and roots, which they exchanged for hatchets, knives, nails, beads, and cloth. I went on ſhore, accompanied by Omai and Feenou, landing at the N. part of Lefooga, a little to the right of the ſhips ſtation. The Chief conducted me to a hut, ſituated cloſe to the ſea-beech, which I had ſeen brought thither but a

few

few minutes before, for our reception. In this Feenou, Omai, and myself were seated. The other Chiefs, and the multitude, composed a circle, on the out-side, fronting us, and they also sat down. Tapia then harangued them, that during my stay, they must not steal any thing, nor molest me any other way; and that it was expected, they would bring hogs, fowls, fruit, &c. to the ships, where they would receive, in exchange for them, such and such things, which he enumerated. Having distributed a few presents, we returned to the ships.

Next morning early, Feenou came on board, to require my presence upon the island. I had not long been seated with Feenou where we had been the day before, before near a hundred of the natives appeared in sight, and advanced, laden with yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and sugar-canes. They deposited their burdens, in two heaps, or piles, upon our left, being the side they came from. Soon after arrived a great number of others from the right bearing the same kind of articles, which were collected into two piles upon that side; to these were tied two pigs, and six fowls; and to those upon the left, six pigs and two turtles. Earoupa seated himself before the several articles upon the left; and another Chief before those upon the right; they being, as I judged, the two Chiefs who had collected them, by order of Feenou, who seemed to be as implicitly obey'd here as he had been at Annamooka; and, in consequence of his commanding superiority over the Chiefs of Hapaee, had laid this tax upon them for the present occasion. As soon as this munificent collection of provisions was laid down in order, and disposed to the best advantage, the bearers of it joined the multitude, who formed a large circle round the whole. Presently after a number of men entered this circle, or area, before us, armed with clubs, made of the green branches of the cocoa

nut

nut tree. These paraded about for a few minutes, and then retired; the one half to one side, and the other half to the other side, seating themselves before the spectators. Soon after, they successively entered the lists, and entertained us with single combats. This entertainment was now and then suspended for a few minutes; during these intervals, there were both wrestling and boxing matches. These combats were exhibited in the midst of at least three thousand people, and were conducted with the greatest good humour on all sides. As soon as these diversions were ended, the Chief told me, that the heaps of provisions on our right hand were a present to Omai; and that those on our left hand, being about two-thirds of the whole quantity, were given to me. There was as much as loaded four boats; and I could not but be struck with the munificence of Feenou; for this present far exceeded any I had ever received from any of the Sovereigns of the various islands I had visited in the Pacific Ocean.

Feenou had expressed a desire to see the marines go through their military exercise. As I was desirous to gratify his curiosity, I ordered them all ashore from both ships in the morning. After they had performed various evolutions, and fired several vollies, with which the numerous body of spectators seemed well pleased, the Chief entertained us in his turn, with an exhibition, which, as was acknowledged by us all, was performed with a dexterity and exactness, far surpassing the specimen we had given of our military manœuvres. It was a kind of a dance, entirely different from any thing I had ever seen, and a chorus of voices. In order to give them a more favourable opinion of English amusements, and to leave their minds fully impressed with the deepest sense of our superior attainments, I directed some fireworks to be got ready; and, after it was

dark,

dark, played them off in the preſence of Feenou, the other Chiefs, and a vaſt concourſe of their people. Our water and ſky-rockets, in particular, pleaſed and aſtoniſhed them beyond all conception; and the ſcale was now turned in our favour.

Curioſity on both ſides being now ſufficiently gratified, I began to have time to look about me. Accordingly, next day, I took a walk into the iſland of Lefooga, of which I was deſirous to obtain ſome knowledge; I found it to be, in ſeveral reſpects, ſuperior to Annamooka; the plantations were more numerous and more extenſive. In many places, indeed toward the ſea, eſpecially on the E. ſide, the country is ſtill waſte; owing, perhaps, to the ſandy ſoil, as it is much lower than Annamooka, and its ſurrounding iſles; but, toward the middle of the iſland the ſoil is better; and the marks of conſiderable population and of improved cultivation were very conſpicuous; for we met here with very large plantations, incloſed in ſuch a manner, that the fences running parallel to each other, form fine ſpacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greateſt perfection. We obſerved large ſpots covered with the paper mulberry-trees; and the plantations, in general, were well ſtocked with ſuch roots and fruits as are the natural produce of the iſland. To theſe I made ſome addition, by ſowing the ſeeds of Indian corn, melons, pumpkins, and the like. This iſland is not above ſeven miles long; and, in ſome places, not above two or three broad.

Finding that little or nothing of the produce of the iſland was now brought to the ſhips, I reſolved to change our ſtation, and to paſs to ſome other convenient anchoring-place, where refreſhments might ſtill be met with. At half paſt two in the afternoon of the 26th of May, I hauled into a bay

that

that lies between the S. end of Lefooga, and the N. end of Hoolaiva, and there anchored in feventeen fathoms water. About noon, a large failing canoe came under our ſtern, in which was a perſon named Futtafaihe, or Poulaho, or both, who, as the natives then on board told us, was King of Tongataboo, and of all the neigbouring iſlands. It was a matter of ſurpriſe to me, to have a ſtranger introduced under this character, which I had ſo much reaſon to believe really belonged to Feenou. However, it being my intereſt, as well as my inclination, to pay court to all the great men, without making inquiry into the validity of their aſſumed titles, I invited Poulaho on board; he brought with him as a preſent, two fat hogs, though not ſo fat as himſelf. Poulaho ſat down with us to dinner; but he eat little, and drank leſs. When we roſe from the table, he deſired me to accompany him aſhore. I attended him in my own boat, having firſt made preſents to him of ſuch articles as I could obſerve he valued much, and were even beyond his expectation to receive. I was not diſappointed in my view of thus ſecuring his friendſhip; for the moment the boat reached the beach, he ordered two more hogs to be brought, and delivered to my people. He was then carried out of the boat by ſome of his own people, upon a board reſembling a hand-barrow, and went and ſeated himſelf in a ſmall houſe near the ſhore, which ſeemed to have been erected there for his accommodation. He placed me at his ſide, and his attendants, who were not numerous, ſeated themſelves in a ſemicircle before us, on the outſide of the houſe. Behind the Chief, or rather on one ſide, ſat an old woman, with a ſort of fan in her hand, whoſe office it was to prevent his being peſtered with the flies. I ſtayed till ſeveral of his attendants left him, firſt paying him obeiſance, by

bowing

bowing the head down to the ſole of his foot, and touching or tapping the ſame with the upper and under ſide of the fingers of both hands. Others who were not in the circle, came, as it ſeemed, on purpoſe, and paid him this mark of reſpect, and then retired, without ſpeaking a word. I was quite charmed with the decorum that was obſerved. I had no where ſeen the like, not even amongſt more civilized nations.

At day-break the next morning, finding no good anchorage, I weighed with a fine breeze at E. N. E. and ſtood to the W. with a view to return to Annamooka. On the 31ſt, I ſtood for the channel which is between Kotoo, and the reef of rocks that lie to the W. of it.

We did but juſt fetch in with Footooha, between which and Kotoo we ſpent the night, under reefed topſails and foreſail. The wind was freſh, and blew by ſqualls, with rain, and we were not without apprehenſions of danger. We were now obliged to anchor in fifty fathoms water, with the ſandy iſle bearing E. by N. one mile diſtant.

We lay here until the 4th, when we weighed; and, with a freſh gale at E. S. E. ſtood away for Annamooka, where we anchored, next morning, nearly in the ſame ſtation which we had ſo lately occupied. I went on ſhore ſoon after, and found the inhabitants very buſy in their plantations, digging up yams to bring to market. It appeared alſo that they had been very buſy, while we were abſent, in cultivating; for we now ſaw ſeveral large plantain fields, in places which we had ſo lately ſeen lying waſte. The yams were now in the greateſt perfection; and we procured a good quantity, in exchanges for pieces of iron.

At eight o'clock next morning, we ſteered for Tongataboo, having a gentle breeze [illegible] N. E. We

continued

continued our course till day-break, and presently after saw several small islands before us, and Eooa and Tongataboo beyond them. At length, about two in the afternoon, we arrived at our intended station. It was a very snug place, formed by the shore of Tongataboo on the S. E. and two small islands on the E. and N. E. Here we anchored in ten fathoms water, over a bottom of oozy sand; distant from the shore one-third of a mile.

Soon after we had anchored, having first dined, I landed, accompanied by Omai, and some of the Officers. We found the King waiting for us upon the beach. He immediately conducted us to a small neat house, situated a little within the skirts of the woods, with a fine large area before it. This house, he told me, was at my service, during our stay at the island; and a better situation we could not wish for.

As I intended to make some stay at Tongataboo, we pitched a tent, in the afternoon, just by the house which Poulaho had assigned for our use. The horses, cattle, and sheep, were afterwards landed, and a party of marines, with their Officer, stationed there as a guard. The observatory was then set up, at a small distance from the other tent, and Mr. King resided on shore, to attend the observations. The gunners were ordered to conduct the traffic with the natives, who thronged from every part of the island, with hogs, yams, cocoa nuts, and other articles of their produce.

In the morning of the 15th, I received a message from old Toobou, that he wanted to see me ashore. We found him like an ancient patriarch, seated under the shade of a tree, with a large piece of the cloth made in the island spread out at full length before him, and a number of respectable looking people sitting round it. He desired us to place ourselves

by him; and then he told Omai that the cloth, together with a piece of red feathers, and about a dozen cocoa nuts, were his present to me. I thanked him for the favour, and desired he would go on board with me, as I had nothing on shore to give him in return. Omai now left me, being sent for by Poulaho; and soon after Feenou came, and acquainted me that young Fattafaihe, Poulaho's son, desired to see me. I obeyed the summons, and found the Prince and Omai sitting under a large canopy of the finer sort of cloth, with a piece of the coarser sort spread under them and before them, that was seventy-six yards long, and seven and a half broad. On one side was a large old boar, and on the other side a heap of cocoa nuts. A number of people were seated round the cloth; and amongst them I observed Mareewagee, and others of the first rank, I was desired to sit down by the Prince, and then Omai informed me, that he had been instructed by the King to tell me, that as he and I were friends, he hoped that his son might be joined in this friendship; and that as a token of my consent, I would accept of his present. I very readily agreed to the proposal; and it being now dinner time, I invited them all on board. Accordingly the young Prince, Mareewagee, old Toobou, three or four inferior Chiefs, and two respectable old ladies of the first rank accompanied me. Mareewagee was dressed in a new piece of cloth, on the skirts of which were fixed six pretty large patches of red feathers; this dress seemed to have been made on purpose for this visit, for as soon as he had got on board, he put it off, and presented it to me; having, I guess, heard that it would be acceptable, on account of the feathers. Dinner being over, and having gratified their curiosity, by shewing to them every part of the ship, I then conducted them ashore.

On

On the 16th, in the morning, Mr. Gore and I took a walk into the country; in the courſe of which nothing remarkable appeared, but our having opportunities of ſeeing the whole proceſs of making cloth, which is the principal manufacture of theſe iſlands, as well as of many others in this ocean.—The manufacturers, who are females, take the ſlender ſtalks or trunks of the paper-mulberry, which they cultivate for that purpoſe, and which ſeldom grows more than ſix or ſeven feet in height, and about four fingers in thickneſs. From theſe they ſtrip the bark, and ſcrape off the outer-rind with a muſcle-ſhell; the bark is then rolled up to take off the convexity which it had round the ſtalk, and macerated in water for ſome time (they ſay a night). After this, it is laid acroſs the trunk of a ſmall tree ſquared, and beaten with a ſquare wooden inſtrument, about a foot long, full of coarſe grooves on all ſides; but ſometimes with one that is plain. According to the ſize of the bark, a piece is ſoon produced; but the operation is often repeated by another hand, or it is folded ſeveral times, and beat longer, which ſeems rather intended to cloſe than to divide its texture. When this is ſufficiently effected, it is ſpread out to dry; the pieces being from four to ſix, or more, feet in length, and half as broad. They are then given to another perſon, who joins the pieces, by ſmearing part of them over with the viſcous juice of a berry, called *teoo*, which ſerves as a glue. Having been thus lengthened, they are laid over a large piece of wood, with a kind of ſtamp, made of a fibrous ſubſtance, pretty cloſely interwoven, placed beneath. They then take a bit of cloth, and dip it in a juice, expreſſed from the bark of a tree, called *kokka*, which they rub briſkly upon the piece that is making. This, at once, leaves a dull brown colour, and a dry gloſs upon its ſurface;

face; the ſtamp at the ſame time, making a ſlight impreſſion, that anſwers no other purpoſe that I could ſee, but to make the ſeveral pieces that are glued together ſtick a little more firmly. In this manner they proceed, joining and ſtaining by degrees, till they produce a piece of cloth of ſuch length and breadth as they want; generally leaving a border of a foot broad at the ſides, and longer at the ends, unſtained. Throughout the whole, if any parts of the original pieces are too thin, or have holes, which is often the caſe, they glue ſpare bits upon them, till they become of an equal thickneſs. When they want to produce a black colour, they mix the ſoot procured from an oily nut, called *dooe-dooe*, with the juice of the *kohka*, in different quantities, according to the propoſed depth of the tinge. And, to obtain ſtrength, they are always careful to join the ſmall pieces lengthwiſe, which makes it impoſſible to tear the cloth in any direction but one.

On our return from the country, we met with Feenou, and took him and another young Chief on board to dinner.

Next day was fixed upon by Mareewagee for giving a grand *Haiva*, or entertainment, which conſiſted in a number of dances, accompanied by inſtrumental and vocal muſic; theſe were ſucceeded by ſeveral boxing and wreſtling matches, in which ſome of our people ventured to contend, but were always worſted. The number of ſpectators we computed to be ten or twelve thouſand.

In the evening of the 19th, I aſſembled all the Chiefs before our houſe, and my intended preſents to them were marked out. To Poulaho, the King, I gave a young Engliſh bull and cow; to Mareewagee, a Cape ram and two ewes; and to Feenou, a horſe and a mare. As my deſign to make ſuch a diſtribution had been made known the day before,

moſt

most of the people in the neighbourhood were then present. I instructed Omai to tell them, that there were no such animals within many months sail of their island; that we had brought them, for their use, from that immense distance, at a vast trouble and expence; and that, therefore, they must be careful not to kill any of them till they had multiplied to a numerous race. After the Chiefs had left us, I walked out with Omai, to see how the people about us fared; for this was the time of their meals. I found that in general they were at short commons; nor is this to be wondered at, since most of the yams, and other provisions which they had brought with them, were sold to us; and they never thought of returning to their own habitations while they could find any sort of subsistence in our neighbourhood.

Early the next morning, the King came on board, to invite me to an entertainment, which he proposed to give the same day. It consisted of baked hogs, yams, and bread fruit, to which were added, a turtle, and a large quantity of excellent fish. I dined ashore. The King sat down with us, but he neither eat nor drank. I found that this was owing to the presence of a female, whom, as we afterwards understood, had superior rank to himself. As soon as this great personage had dined, she stepped up to the King, who put his hands to her feet, and then she retired. He immediately dipped his fingers into a glass of wine, and then received the obeisance of all our followers. This was the single instance we ever observed of his paying this mark of reverence to any person. At the King's desire, I ordered some fire works to be played off in the evening.

We had now recruited the ships with wood and water, and had finished the repairs of our sails. However, as an eclipse of the sun was to happen upon the 5th of July, and it was now the 25th of

June, I resolved to defer sailing till that time had elapsed, in order to have a chance of observing it. We made an excursion into the country, attended by one of the King's ministers. Our train was not great, as he would not suffer the rabble to follow us. He also obliged all those whom we met upon our progress, to sit down till we had passed; which is a mark of respect due only to their Sovereigns. By far the greatest part of the country was cultivated, and planted with various sorts of productions. I went to visit old Toobou, Captain Furneaux's friend, who had a house hard by, which for size and neatness was exceeded by few in the place. I found here a company preparing a morning draught of *kava*. This Chief made a present to me of a living hog, a baked one, a quantity of yams, and a large piece of cloth. The *kava* is a species of pepper, which they cultivate for this purpose, and esteem it a valuable article. It seldom grows to more than a man's height; it branches considerably, with large heart-shaped leaves, and jointed stalks. The root is the only part that is used; they break it in pieces, scrape the dirt off with a shell, and then each begins and chews his portion, which he spits into a plantain leaf. The person who is to prepare the liquor, collects all these mouthfuls, and puts them into a large wooden dish or bowl, adding as much water as will make it of a proper strength. It is then well mixed up with the hands; and some loose stuff, of which mats are made, is thrown upon the surface. The immediate effect of this beverage is not perceptible on these people, who use it so frequently; but on some of ours, who ventured to try it, though so nastily prepared, it had the same power as spirits have, in intoxicating them; or rather, it produced that kind of stupefaction, which is the consequence of using opium. The greatest part of

of them cannot ſwallow it without making wry faces, and ſhuddering afterward.

Mr. King and I went, on the 30th, along with Futtafaihe as viſiters to his houſe, which is at Moou, very near that of his brother Poulaho. Here we walked about the country, but met with nothing remarkable, except a *fiatooka* of one houſe, ſtanding on an artificial mount, at leaſt thirty feet high. In the evening, upon our return, we had a baked pig, with yams and cocoa nuts, brought for ſupper; and Futtafaihe aſked us, as his gueſts, to ſhare it, and give it to whom we pleaſed. When ſupper was over, abundance of cloth was brought for us to ſleep in; but we were a good deal diſturbed, by a ſingular inſtance of luxury, in which their principal men indulge themſelves; that of being beat while they are aſleep. Two women ſat by Futtafaihe, and performed this operation, which is called *tooge tooge*, by beating briſkly on his body and legs, with both fiſts, as on a drum, till he fell aſleep, and continuing it the whole night, with ſome ſhort intervals. When once the perſon is aſleep, they abate a little in the ſtrength and quickneſs of the beating; but reſume it if they obſerve any appearance of his awaking. In the morning, we found that Futtafaihe's women relieved each other, and went to ſleep by turns.

In the morning of the 5th, the day of the eclipſe, the weather was dark and cloudy, with ſhowers of rain; ſo that we could make no obſervation. The general appearance of the country conveys to the ſpectator an idea of the moſt exuberant fertility, whether we reſpect the places improved by art, or thoſe ſtill in a natural ſtate. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains; of which they have fifteen different ſorts or varieties; bread fruit; two ſorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the names of *jambu* and *eevee*; the latter a

kind of plum; and vaſt numbers of ſhaddocks, which, however, are found as often in a natural ſtate, as planted. Beſides vaſt numbers of cocoa-nut trees, they have three other ſorts of palms. There is plenty of excellent ſugar-cane, which is cultivated; gourds; bamboo; turmerick; and a ſpecies of fig, about the ſize of a ſmall cherry, called *matte*, which, though wild, is ſometimes eat. The only quadrupeds, beſides hogs, are a few rats, and ſome dogs, which are not natives of the place. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domeſticated here. Amongſt the birds are parrots, ſomewhat ſmaller than the common grey ones; parroquets, not larger than a ſparrow, of a fine yellowiſh green, with bright azure on the crown of the head, and the throat and belly red. There are owls about the ſize of our common ſort, but of a finer plumage; the cuckoos, mentioned at Palmerſton's Iſland; king-fiſhers, about the ſize of a thruſh, of a greeniſh blue, with a white ring about the neck. The other land birds are rails, of a variegated colour; large violet coloured coots, with red bald crowns; two ſorts of fly-catchers; a very ſmall ſwallow; and three ſorts of pigeons. Of water-fowl, and ſuch as frequent the ſea, are ducks; blue and white herons; tropic birds; common noddies; white terns; a new ſpecies of a leaden colour, with a black creſt; a ſmall blueiſh curlew; and a large plover ſpotted with yellow. Beſides the large bats, there is alſo the common ſort. The only noxious or diſguſting animals of the reptile or inſect tribe, are ſea ſnakes, three feet long, with black and white circles alternately, often found on ſhore; ſome ſcorpions and *centipedes*. The ſea abounds with fiſh, though the variety is leſs than might be expected.

On

On June 26th, we were ready to sail, but the wind being E. we were under the necessity of waiting some days. On the 10th July, at eight in the morning, we weighed anchor, and, with a steady gale at S. E. turned through the channel, between the small isles called Makkahaa and Monooafai. We remained at this station till eleven o'clock the next day when we weighed, and plyed to the E. But it was ten o'clock at night before we weathered the E. end of the island, and were enabled to stretch away for Middleburg, or Eooa (as it is called by the inhabitants) where we anchored at eight o'clock the next morning. We had no sooner anchored than Taoofa, the Chief and several other natives, visited us on board, and seemed to rejoice much at our arrival. This Taoofa knew me when I was here, during my last voyage, consequently we were not strangers to each other. I put ashore at this island, the ram and two ewes, of the Cape of Good Hope breed of sheep, intrusting them to the care of Taoofa, who seemed proud of his charge. Eooa not having, as yet, any dogs upon it, seems to be a more proper place than Tongataboo for the rearing of sheep.

As we lay at anchor, this island bore a very different aspect from any we had lately seen, and formed a most beautiful landscape. The next morning, I planted a pine apple, and sowed the seeds of melons and other vegetables in the Chief's plantation. I had some encouragement, indeed, to flatter myself, that my endeavours of this kind would not be fruitless; for, this day, there was served up at my dinner, a dish of turnips, being the produce of the seeds I had left here during my last voyage. I had fixed upon the 15th for sailing, till Taoofa pressed me to stay a day or two longer, to receive a present he had prepared for me. Accordingly, the next

day, July 16, I received the Chief's preſent, conſiſting of two ſmall heaps of yams and ſome fruit, which ſeemed to be collected by a kind of contribution, as at the other iſles.

Now we took leave of the Friendly Iſlands, after a ſtay of near three months, during which time we lived together in the moſt cordial friendſhip. The natives of the Friendly Iſlands ſeldom exceed the common ſtature (though we meaſured ſome who were above ſix feet), but are very ſtrong and well made, eſpecially as to their limbs; they are generally broad about the ſhoulders, and though the muſcular diſpoſition of the men, which ſeems a conſequence of much action, rather conveys the appearance of ſtrength than of beauty, there are ſeveral to be ſeen, who are really handſome. We met with hundreds of truly European faces, and many genuine Roman noſes amongſt them. Their eyes and teeth are good, but the laſt neither ſo remarkably white, nor ſo well ſet as is often found amongſt Indian nations. The women are not ſo much diſtinguiſhed from the men by their features as by their general form, which is, for the moſt part, deſtitute of that ſtrong fleſhy firmneſs that appears in the latter; though the features of ſome are ſo delicate, as not only to be a true index of their ſex, but to lay claim to a conſiderable ſhare of beauty and expreſſion, for the bodies and limbs of moſt of the females are well proportioned; and ſome abſolutely perfect models of a beautiful figure. But the moſt remarkable diſtinction in the women, is the uncommon ſmallneſs and delicacy of their fingers, which may be put in competition with the fineſt in Europe. The general colour is a caſt deeper than the copper brown; but ſeveral of the men and women have a true olive complexion; and ſome of the laſt are even a great deal fairer. There are, upon the

the whole, few natural defects or deformities to be seen among them. Their hair is in general straight, thick and strong; though a few have it bushy or frizzled; the natural colour, I believe, almost without exception, is black. The men are stained from about the middle of the belly, to about half way down the thighs, with a deep blue colour. The women have only a few small lines or spots, thus imprinted, on the inside of their hands. Their Kings, as a mark of distinction, are exempted from this custom. The dress of both men and women is the same; and consists of a piece of cloth or matting (but mostly the former,) about two yards wide, and two and a half long; at least so long as to go once and a half round the waist, to which it is confined by a girdle or cord; it is double before, and hangs down like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg. The upper part of the garment, above the girdle, is plaited into several folds; so that when unfolded, there is cloth sufficient to draw up, and wrap round the shoulders, which is very seldom done. The inferior sort are satisfied with small pieces. The ornaments worn by both sexes are necklaces, made of the fruit of the *pandanus*, and various sweet smelling flowers, which go under the general name of *kahulla*. Others are composed of small shells, the wing and leg bones of birds, sharks teeth, and other things; all which hang loose upon the breast: rings of tortoise-shell on the fingers; and a number of these, joined together, as bracelets on the wrists. The lobes of the ears (though, most frequently only one) are perforated with two holes in which they wear cylindrical bits of ivory, about three inches long.

Cleanliness induces them to bathe in the ponds, which seem to serve no other purpose. They are sensible that salt water hurts their skin, and when necessity obliges them to bathe in the sea, they com-

monly have some cocoa nut shells, filled with fresh water, poured over them, to wash it off. People of superior rank use cocoa nut oil, which improves the appearance of the skin very much. The employment of the women is of the easy kind, and, for the most part, such as may be executed in the house. The manufacturing their cloth is wholly consigned to their care. The manufacture next in consequence, and also within the department of the women, is that of their mats, which excel every thing I have seen at any other place, both as to their texture and their beauty. There are many other articles of less note, that employ the spare time of their females; as combs, of which they make vast numbers; and little baskets, with small beads; but all finished with such neatness and taste in the disposition of the various parts, that a stranger cannot help admiring their assiduity and dexterity. The province allotted to the men is, as might be expected, far more laborious and extensive than that of the women. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, fishing, and other things that relate to navigation, are the objects of their care.

It is remarkable, that these people, who, in many things display much taste and ingenuity, should shew little of either in building their houses; those of the lower people are poor huts, and very small; those of the better sort, are larger and more comfortable. The dimensions of one of a middling size, are about thirty feet long, twenty broad, and twelve high. Their house is, properly speaking, a thatched roof or shed, supported by posts and rafters, disposed in a very judicious manner. The floor is raised with earth smoothed, and covered with strong thick matting, and kept very clean. A thick strong mat, about two and one half or three feet broad, bent into the form of a semicircle, and set upon its edge,

with

with the ends touching the side of the house, in shape resembling the fender of a fire hearth, incloses a space for the master and mistress of the family to sleep in. The rest of the family sleep upon the floor, wherever they please to lie down; the unmarried men and women apart from each other; or, if the family be large, there are small huts adjoining, to which the servants retire in the night; so that privacy is as much observed here as one could expect. The clothes that they wear in the day serve for their covering in the night. Their whole furniture consists of a bowl or two, in which they make *kava*, a few gourds, cocoa nut shells, and some small wooden stools, which serve them for pillows. The only tools which they use to construct their boats, which are very dexterously made, are hatchets, or rather adzes, of a smooth black stone that abounds at Toofao, augres, made of shark's teeth, fixed on small handles; and rasps, of a rough skin of a fish, fastened on flat pieces of wood, thinner on one side, which also have handles. The cordage is made from the fibres of the cocoa nut husk, which, though not more than nine or ten inches long, they plait, about the size of a quill, or less, to any length they please, and roll it up in balls, from which the larger ropes are made, by twisting several of these together. The lines that they fish with are as strong and even as the best cord we make, resembling it almost in every respect. Their other fishing implements are large and small hooks, made of pearl shell. The weapons which they make, are clubs of different sorts (in the ornamenting of which they spend much time), spears and darts. They have also bows and arrows; but these seemed only to be designed for amusement, such as shooting at birds, and not for military purposes. The women are not excluded from eating with the men; but there are certain ranks or orders amongst them,

that can neither eat nor drink together. This distinction begins with the King; but where it ends I cannot say.—They seem to have no set time for meals. They go to bed as soon as it is dark, and rise with the dawn in the morning. Their private diversions are chiefly singing, dancing, and music, performed by the women.

Whether their marriages be made lasting by any kind of solemn contract, we could not determine with precision; but it is certain the bulk of the people satisfied themselves with one wife. The Chiefs, however, have commonly several women; though some of us were of opinion, that there was only one that was looked upon as the mistress of the family. Nothing can be a greater proof of the humanity of these people, than the concern they shew for the dead. To use a common expression, their mourning is not in words but deeds: They beat the teeth with stones, strike a shark's tooth into the head until the blood flows in streams, and thrust spears into the inner part of the thigh, into their sides below the arm-pits, and through the cheeks into the mouth. Their long and general mourning proves, that they consider death as a very great evil; and this is confirmed by a very old custom which they practise to avert it. They suppose that the Deity will accept of the little finger, as a sort of sacrifice efficacious enough to procure the recovery of their health. They cut it off with one of their stone hatches. There was scarce one in ten of them whom we did not find thus mutilated, in one or both hands. The Supreme Author of most things they call *Kal-lafootonga*, residing in the sky, and directing the thunder, wind, rain, and, in general, all the changes of weather. They believe, that when this Deity is angry with them, the productions of the earth are blasted;

blasted; that many things are destroyed by lightning; and that they themselves are afflicted with sickness and death, as well as their hogs and other animals. When this anger abates, they suppose that every thing is restored to its natural order. They also admit a plurality of deities, though all inferior to *Kallafoolonga*. Some of them told us, that the power of the King is unlimited, and that the life and property of the subject is at his disposal; and we saw instances enough to prove that the lower order of people have no property, nor safety for their persons, but at the will of the Chiefs to whom they respectively belong. When any one wants to speak with the King or Chief, he advances, and sits down before him with his legs across, which is a posture to which they are so much accustomed, that any other mode of sitting is disagreeable to them. To speak to the King standing, would be accounted here as a striking mark of rudeness. The language of the Friendly Islands has the greatest affinity imaginable to that of New Zealand, of Wateeo, and Mangeea; and, consequently, to that of Otaheite, and the Society Islands.

PART III.

Transactions at Otaheite, and the Society Islands; and Prosecution of the Voyage to the Coast of North America, from July 1777 to March 1778.

IN the evening of the 17th of July, at eight o'clock, I stood to the South, till half an hour past six o'clock the next morning, when a sudden squall, from the same direction, took our ship aback; and, before the ships could be trimmed, on the other tack, the main-sail and the top-gallant sails were much torn. I continued to stretch to the E.S.E. till the evening of the 29th; when we had a sudden and very heavy squall of wind from the N. In the morning

morning of the 8th of Auguſt, land was ſeen, bearing N.N.E. nine or ten leagues diſtant; as we approached, we ſaw it every where guarded by a reef of coral rock, extending, in ſome places, a full mile from the land, and a high ſurf breaking upon it. We alſo obſerved people on ſeveral parts of the coaſt, walking or running along ſhore; and, in a little time after we had reached the lee ſide of the iſland, two canoes, into which above a dozen men got, paddled toward us, and converſed with us. Being in want of no refreſhments, I made ſail to the N. but not without getting from them, during their vicinity to our ſhip, the name of their iſland, which they called Toobouai. There are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation. At the foot of the hills is a narrow border of flat land, running quite round it, edged with a white ſand beach. According to the information of the men in the canoes, their iſland is ſtocked with hogs and fowls; and produces the ſeveral fruits and roots that are found at the other iſlands in this part of the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants of Toobouai ſpeak the Otaheite language; a circumſtance that indubitably proves them to be of the ſame nation. Thoſe of them whom we ſaw in the canoes, were a ſtout copper-coloured people, with ſtraight black hair. After leaving this iſland, from the diſcovery of which, future navigators may poſſibly derive ſome advantage, I ſteered to the N. with a freſh gale at E. by S. and, at day-break, in the morning of the 12th, we ſaw the iſland of Maitea. Soon after, Otaheite made its appearance; and, at noon, it extended from S. W. by W. to W. N. W. Squally weather obliged us to ſtand out, and to ſpend the night at ſea. When we firſt drew near the iſland, ſeveral canoes came off to the ſhip, each conducted by two or three men. At length, a Chief, whom I had known before, named Ootee,

and

and Omai's brother-in-law, who chanced to be now in this corner of the island, and three or four more persons, all of whom knew Omai, before he embarked with Captain Furneaux, came on board. The important news of red feathers being on board our ships, having been conveyed on shore by Omai's friends, day had no sooner begun to break next morning, than we were surrounded by a multitude of canoes, crowded with people bringing hogs and fruit to market. At first, a quantity of feathers, not greater than what might be got from a tom-tit, would purchase a hog of forty or fifty pounds weight. But as almost every body in the ships was possessed of some of this precious article of trade, it fell in its value above five hundred *per cent.* before night: Nails and beads, and other trinkets, which, during our former voyages, had so great a run at this island, were now so much despised, that few would deign so much as to look at them. Omai's sister came on board to see him. I was happy to observe, that much to the honour of them both, their meeting was marked with expressions of the tenderest affection. My first object was, to pay a visit to a man whom Omai represented as a very extraordinary personage indeed, for he said, that he was the god of Bolabola. His name was Etary. We found him seated under one of those small awnings, which they usually carry in their larger canoes, with some young plantain trees before him, and I could observe nothing peculiarly distinguishing him. I left Omai in the midst of a number of people, who had gathered round him, and went to view a house, said to be built by strangers since I was here before. By an inscription, I found it was erected by some Spaniards from Lima that had been lately there in two ships.

The next day we put on shore the bull, cows, horses, and sheep, and appointed two men to look after

after them. During the two following days it hardly ever ceased raining. The natives, nevertheless, came to us from every quarter, the news of our arrival having rapidly spread. Waheiadooa, though at a distance, had been informed of it, and in the afternoon of the 16th, a Chief named Etorea, under whose tutorage he was, brought me two hogs as a present from him, and acquainted me that he himself would be with us the day after; and so it proved, for I received a message from him the next morning, notifying his arrival, and desiring I would go ashore to meet him. Accordingly Omai and I paid him a formal visit. After some formalities, the young Chief was directed, by his attendants, to come and embrace me; and, by way of confirming this treaty of friendship, we exchanged names. The ceremony being closed, he and his friends accompanied me on board to dinner.

On the 19th, this young Chief made me a present of ten or a dozen hogs, a quantity of fruit, and some cloth. In the evening we played off some fireworks, which both astonished and entertained the numerous spectators. Having taken in a fresh supply of water, and finished all our other necessary operations, on the 22d I brought off the cattle and sheep, which had been put on shore here to graze; and made ready for sea. In the morning of the 23d of August, while the ships were unmooring, Omai and I landed, and took leave of the young Chief.

As soon as I got on board, a light breeze springing up at E. we got under sail, and steered for Matavai Bay, where we landed the same evening. About nine o'clock in the morning, Otoo, the King of the whole island, attended by a great number of canoes full of people, came from Oparre, his place of residence, and having landed on Matavai Point, sent a message on board, expressing his desire

to

to see me there. Accordingly I landed, accompanied by Omai, and some of the officers. We found a prodigious number of people assembled on this occasion, and in the midst of them was the King, attended by his father, his two brothers, and three sisters. I went up first and saluted him, followed by Omai, who kneeled and embraced his legs. Omai made the Chief a present of a large piece of red feathers, and about two or three yards of gold cloth; and I gave him a suit of fine linen, a gold-laced hat, some tools, and, what was of more value than all the other articles, a quantity of red feathers, and one of the bonnets in use at the Friendly Islands. After the hurry of this visit was over, the King, and the whole royal family, accompanied me on board, followed by several canoes, laden with all kind of provisions, in quantity sufficient to have served the companies of both ships for a week. As soon as we had dined, a party of us accompanied Otoo to Oparre, taking with us the poultry with which we were to stock the island. They consisted of a peacock and hen, a turkeycock and hen; one gander, and three geese; a drake, and four ducks. All these I left at Oparre, in the possession of Otoo; and the geese and ducks began to breed before we sailed. We found there a gander, which the natives told us was the same that Captain Wallis had given to Oberea ten years before; several goats; and the Spanish bull, which they kept tied to a tree, near Otoo's house. I never saw a finer animal of his kind. The next day I sent the three cows that I had on board to this bull; and the bull, which I had brought also; the horse and mare, and sheep, I put ashore at Matavai.

On the 20th, I had a piece of ground cleared for a garden, and planted it with several articles; very few of which, I believe, the natives will ever look after. Some melons, potatoes, and two pine-apple plants,

plants, were in a fair way of ſucceeding before we left the place. I had brought from the Friendly Iſlands, ſeveral ſhaddock trees. Theſe I alſo planted here; and they can hardly fail of ſucceſs, unleſs their growth ſhould be checked by the ſame premature curioſity, which deſtroyed a vine planted by the Spaniards at Oheitepeha.

Hitherto the attention of Otoo and his people had been confined to us; but now a new ſcene of buſineſs opened, by the arrival of ſome meſſengers from Eimeo, with intelligence that the people in that iſland were in arms; and that Otoo's partizans there had been worſted, and obliged to retreat to the mountains. On the arrival of theſe meſſengers, all the Chiefs who happened to be at Maraval, aſſembled at Otoo's houſe, where I actually was at the time, and had the honour to be admitted into their council. Towha, a man of much weight in the iſland, not being at this meeting, ſoon after ſent a meſſenger to acquaint Otoo, that he had killed a man to be ſacrificed to the *Eatooa*, to implore the aſſiſtance of the God againſt Eimeo. This act of worſhip was to be performed at the great *Morai* at Attahooroo; and Otoo's preſence was abſolutely neceſſary on that ſolemn occaſion. I propoſed to Otoo, that I might be allowed to accompany him. To this he readily conſented; and we immediately ſet out in my boat, with my old friend Potatou, Mr. Anderſon and Mr. Webber; Omai following in a canoe. As ſoon as we landed at Attahooroo, we immediately proceeded to the *Morai*, having our hats off, attended by a great many men and ſome boys, but not one woman. We found four prieſts, and their attendants, or aſſiſtants, waiting for us. The dead body, or ſacrifice, which at firſt was in a ſmall canoe that lay on the beach, and partly in the waſh of the ſea, fronting the *morai*, was now placed

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on the beach, when the ceremonies began; which continued two days, and consisted chiefly in the priests, joined sometimes by the King and some others, repeating many prayers and invocations of the dead body, to obtain for them from *Eatooa* a complete victory over their enemies, two drums beating slowly at intervals; and after the interment of the body, in a hole two feet deep, covered over with earth and stones, in killing a dog and pig, whose entrails were taken out, their appearances examined, and then thrown into the fire to consume, while the bodies of these beasts, besmeared with blood, were, together with the hearts, livers, and kidneys, roasted on hot stones, and deposited on an altar, supposing the *Eatooa* (a boy screaming three several times, in a loud shrill voice, to invite him) to come and feast on the banquet. In these rites, two bundles were distinguished, one containing the girdle with which their Kings are invested; the other, named the *ark*, concealed their Divinity *(Eatooa)*, or rather was supposed to represent him. Their choicest feathers, fine cloth, and plantains had also their uses in this sacrifice.

Those who are devoted to suffer, in order to perform this bloody act of worship, are never apprised of their fate, till the blow is given that puts an end to their existence. The great Chief pitches upon the victim. Some of his trusty servants are then sent, who fall upon him suddenly, and put him to death with a club, or by stoning him. It is much to be regretted, that a practice so horrid in its own nature, and so destructive of that inviolable right of self-preservation, which every one is born with, should be found still existing.

5th. A young ram, of the Cape breed, that had been lambed, and with great care, brought up on board the ship, was killed by a dog. The loss of this animal

animal was a ſerious misfortune, as it was the only one I had of that breed; and I had only one of the Engliſh breed left.

In the evening of the 7th, we played off ſome fireworks before a great concourſe of people. Otoo was not more attentive to ſupply our wants, by a ſucceſſion of preſents, than he was to contribute to our amuſement, by a ſucceſſion of diverſions. A party of us having gone down to Oparre, on the 10th, he treated us with what may be called a play. His three ſiſters were the actreſſes; and the dreſſes that they appeared in were new and elegant; that is, more ſo than we had actually met with at any of theſe iſlands. In the evening we returned from Oparre, where we left Otoo, and all the royal family; and I ſaw none of them till the 14th; when all, but the Chief himſelf, paid me a viſit. The following day, being honoured with Otoo's company, Captain Clerke and I, mounted on horſeback, took a ride round the plain of Matavai, to the very great ſurpriſe of a great train of people who attended on the occaſion, gazing upon us with as much aſtoniſhment as if we had been centaurs. In the morning of the 18th, Mr. Anderſon, myſelf, and Omai, went again with Otoo to Oparre, and took with us the ſheep which I intended to leave upon the iſland, conſiſting of an Engliſh ram and ewe, and three Cape ewes; all which I gave to Otoo. As all the three cows had taken the bull, I thought I might venture to divide them, and carry ſome to Ulietea; but finally determined to leave them all with Otoo, ſtrictly injoining him never to ſuffer them to be removed from Oparre, not even the Spaniſh bull, nor any of the ſheep, till he ſhould get a ſtock of young ones, which he might then diſpoſe of to his friends, and ſend to the neighbouring iſlands.

The

The power and ſtrength of theſe iſlands lie entirely in their navies. I never heard of a general engagement on land; and all their deciſive battles are fought on the water. If the time and place of conflict are fixed upon by both parties, the preceding day and night are ſpent in diverſions and feaſting. The day after the battle, they aſſemble at the *morai*, to return thanks to the *Eatooa* for the victory, and to offer up the ſlain as ſacrifices, and the priſoners alſo, if they have any.

For a rheumatic pain extending from the hip to the foot, I ſubmitted to the following treatment, at the requeſt of ſome of my female friends on board. I was deſired to lay myſelf down amongſt them, upon the cabin floor; then as many of them as could get round me, began to ſqueeze me with both hands, from head to foot, but more particularly on the parts where the pain was lodged, till they made my bones crack, and my fleſh became a perfect mummy. In ſhort, after undergoing this diſcipline about a quarter of an hour, I was glad to get away from them. However, the operation being repeated once or twice after, entirely removed the pains. If, at any time, one appears languid and tired, and ſits down by any of them, they immediately begin to practiſe the *somee*, as they call it, upon his legs; and I have always found it to have an exceeding good effect.

The war with Eimeo being finally cloſed, all our friends paid us a viſit on the 26th; and, as they knew that we were upon the point of ſailing, brought with them more hogs than we could take off their hands. For, having no ſalt left to preſerve any, we wanted no more than for preſent uſe. Our friend Omai got one good thing at this iſland, for the many good things he gave away. This was a very fine double ſailing canoe, compleately equipped, and fit for the ſea. Omai had alſo equipped himſelf with

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a good ſtock of cloth and cocoa-nut oil, which are not only in greater plenty, but much better, at Otaheite, than at any of the Society Iſlands; inſomuch, that they are articles of trade. In the afternoon of the 29th, the wind being at E. we weighed anchor. If I could have prevailed upon Omai to fix himſelf at Otaheite, I ſhould not have left it ſo ſoon.

When the Spaniards touched here, they took uncommon pains to impreſs the minds of the iſlanders with the moſt exalted ideas of the greatneſs of the Spaniſh nation, and to make them think meanly of the Engliſh. They even went ſo far as to aſſure them, that we no longer exiſted as an independent nation; that *Pretane* was only a ſmall iſland, which they, the Spaniards, had entirely deſtroyed; and, for me, that they had met with me at ſea, and, with a few ſhots, had ſent my ſhip, and every ſoul in her, to the bottom; ſo that my viſiting Otaheite at this time, was, of courſe, very unexpected. As I did not give up my deſign of touching at Eimeo, at day break, in the morning of the 30th of September, after leaving Otaheite, I ſtood for the N. end of the iſland; the harbour, which I wiſhed to examine, being at that part of it. Omai, in his canoe, having arrived there long before us, had taken ſome neceſſary meaſures to ſhew us the place. We had no ſooner anchored, than the ſhips were crowded with the inhabitants, who brought with them abundance of bread fruit, cocoa-nuts, and a few hogs. Theſe they exchanged for hatches, nails and beads; for red feathers were not ſo much ſought after here as at Otaheite. In the morning of the 2d, Maheine, the Chief of the iſland, paid me a viſit. This Chief, who, with a few followers, had made himſelf, in a manner, independent of Otaheite, is between 40 and 50 years old. He is bald-headed; which is rather uncommon in theſe iſlands, at that age.

Having

Having employed two or three days in getting up all our spirit casks, to tar their heads, which we found necessary, to save them from the efforts of a small insect to destroy them, we hauled the ship off into the stream, on the 6th of October, in the morning, intending to put to sea the next day; but an accident happened which, to retrieve, gave me a good deal of trouble. We had sent our goats ashore, to graze, with two men to look after them; notwithstanding which precaution, the natives had contrived to steal two of them this evening.

At Eimeo we abundantly supplied the ships with fire wood, of which we had not taken in any at Otaheite, where the procuring this article would have been very inconvenient; there not being a tree at Matavai but what is useful to the inhabitants.—We also got here good store of refreshments. There is a very striking difference in the women of this island and those of Otaheite. Those of Eimeo are of a low stature, have a dark hue, and, in general, forbidding features. If we met with a fine woman amongst them, we were sure, upon enquiry, to find that she had come from some other island.

We left Eimeo on the 12th of October, and the next morning we saw Huaheine. At noon we anchored at the N. entrance of Owharre harbour, which is on the W. side of the island. Omai entered the harbour just before us, in his canoe, but did not land. Our arrival brought all the principal people of the island to our ships, on the next morning, being the 13th. This is just what I wished, as it was high time to think of settling Omai. He now seemed to have an inclination to establish himself at Ulietea, where his father had been dispossessed of some land; and if he and I could have agreed about bringing that plan to bear, I should have no objection to adopt it. But this being almost impossible,

pointed out to me Huaheine as the proper place. I therefore resolved to avail myself of the presence of the chief men of the island, and to make this proposal to them. After the hurry of the morning was over, we got ready to pay a formal visit to Tairee-tareea, meaning then to introduce this business.—Omai dressed himself very properly on the occasion; and prepared a handsome present for the Chief himself, and another for his *Eatooa*, consisting of red feathers, cloth, &c. Some religious ceremonies having been performed, Omai sat down by me, and we entered upon business. Omai's establishment was then proposed to the assembled Chiefs. He acquainted them, that he had been enriched by our liberality, with a variety of articles, which would prove very useful to his countrymen; and that, besides the two horses which were to remain with him, several new and valuable animals had been left at Otaheite, which would soon multiply, and furnish a sufficient number for the use of all the islands in the neighbourhood. He then signified to them, that it was my earnest request, in return for all my friendly offices, that they would give him a piece of land, to build a house upon, and to raise provisions for himself and servants; adding, that if this could not be obtained for him in Huaheine, either by gift or by purchase, I was determined to carry him to Ulietea, and fix him there. I desired, that they would not only assign the particular spot, but also the exact quantity of land, which they would allot for the settlement. And after a short consultation among themselves, my request was granted by general consent; and the ground immediately pitched upon, adjoining to the house where our meeting was held. The extent along the shore of the harbour was about 200 yards, and its depth, to the foot of the hill, somewhat more; but a proportional part of the hill was

was included in the grant. This buſineſs being ſettled to the ſatisfaction of all parties, I ſet up a tent aſhore, eſtabliſhed a poſt, and erected the obſervatories. The carpenters of both ſhips were alſo ſet to work to build a ſmall houſe for Omai, in which he might ſecure the European commodities that were his property. At the ſame time, ſome hands were employed in making a garden for his uſe, planting ſhaddocks, vines, pine-apples, melons, and the ſeeds of ſeveral other vegetable articles; all of which I had the ſatisfaction of obſerving to be in a flouriſhing ſtate before I left the iſland.

Omai found at Huaheine, a brother, a ſiſter, and a brother-in-law; the ſiſter being married. I was ſorry, however, to diſcover, that though they were too honeſt to do him any injury, they were of too little conſequence in the iſland to do him any poſitive good. They had neither authority nor influence to protect his perſon or his property; and, in that helpleſs ſituation, I had reaſon to apprehend, that he ran great riſk of being ſtripped of every thing he had got from us, as ſoon as he ſhould ceaſe to have us within his reach, to enforce the good behaviour of his countrymen. To prevent this, if poſſible, I adviſed him to make a proper diſtribution of ſome of his moveables to two or three of the principal Chiefs; who, being thus gratified themſelves, might be induced to take him under their patronage, and protect him from the injuries of others. He promiſed to follow my advice; and I heard with ſatisfaction, before I ſailed, that this very prudent ſtep had been taken. I took every opportunity of notifying to the inhabitants, that it was my intention to return to their iſland again, after being abſent the uſual time: and that, if I did not find Omai in the ſame ſtate of ſecurity, all thoſe whom I ſhould then diſcover to have been his enemies, would feel the

weight of my reſentment. While we lay in this harbour, we carried aſhore the bread remaining in the bread room, to clear it of vermin. The number of cock-roaches that infeſted the ſhip at this time is incredible; the damage theſe inſects did us was very conſiderable; and every method deviſed by us to deſtroy them proved ineffectual. If food of any kind was expoſed only for a few minutes, it was covered with them; and they ſoon pierced it full of holes, reſembling a honeycomb. They were particularly deſtructive to birds, which had been ſtuffed and preſerved as curioſities; and, what was worſe, were uncommonly fond of ink; ſo that the writing on the labels, faſtened to different articles, was quite eaten out.

Omai's houſe being nearly finiſhed, many of his moveables were carried aſhore on the 26th. In the long liſt of the preſents beſtowed upon him in England, fireworks had not been forgot. Some of theſe we exhibited, in the evening of the 28th, before a great concourſe of people, who beheld them with a mixture of pleaſure and fear. As ſoon as Omai was ſettled in his new habitation, I began to think of leaving the iſland; and got every thing off from the ſhore this evening, except the horſe and mare, and a goat big with kid; which were left in the poſſeſſion of our friend, with whom we were now finally to part. I alſo gave him a boar and two ſows of the Engliſh breed; and he had got a ſow or two of his own. The horſe covered the mare while we were at Otaheite; ſo that I conſider the introduction of a breed of horſes into theſe iſlands, as likely to have ſucceeded, by this valuable preſent. Omai had picked up at Otaheite four or five *Toutous*; the two New Zealand youths remained with him; and his brother and ſome others joined him at Huaheine; ſo that his family already conſiſted of eight

eight or ten perſons; if that can be called a family, to which not a ſingle female as yet belonged; nor, I doubt, was likely to belong, unleſs its maſter became leſs volatile. His European weapons conſiſted of a muſket, bayonet, and cartouch-box; a fowling-piece; two pair of piſtols; and two or three ſwords or cutlaſſes.

Before I ſailed, I had the following inſcription cut upon the outſide of his houſe.

Georgius Tertius, Rex, 2 Novembris, 1777.

Naves { *Reſolution, Jac. Cook, Pr.*
Diſcovery, Car. Clerke, Pr.

On the 2d of November, at four in the afternoon, I took the advantage of a breeze, which then ſprung up at E, and ſailed out of the harbour. Moſt of our friends remained on board till the ſhips were under ſail; when, to gratify their curioſity, I ordered five guns to be fired. They then all took their leave, except Omai, who remained till we were at ſea. In an hour or two after he went aſhore, taking a very affectionate farewel of all the officers. He ſuſtained himſelf with a manly reſolution, till he came to me, then his utmoſt efforts to conceal his tears failed; and Mr. King, who went in the boat, told me, that he wept all the time in going aſhore. The boat which carried Omai aſhore, never to join us again, having returned to the ſhip, we hoiſted her in, and immediately ſtood over for Ulietea, where I intended to touch next. At ten o'clock at night we brought to, till four the next morning, when we made ſail round the S. end of the iſland, for the harbour of Ohamaneno. At noon, we were by calms and light airs, ſtill a league from the entrance of the harbour. While we were thus detained, my old friend, Oreo, Chief of the iſland, with his ſon, and Pootoe, his ſon-in-law, came off to viſit us. Next morning, being the 4th, I moored the ſhip. The Diſcovery moored

moored likewise. While this work was going forward, I returned Oteo's visit. The present I made him, on the occasion, consisted of a linen gown, a shirt, a red-feathered cap from Tongataboo, and other things of less value. I then brought him and some of his friends on board to dinner. Though we were separated from Omai, we were still near enough to have intelligence of his proceedings; and I had desired to hear from him. Accordingly, about a fortnight after our arrival at Ulietea, he sent two of his people in a canoe, who brought me the satisfactory intelligence, that he remained undisturbed by the people of the island, and that every thing went well with him, except that his goat died in kidding. He accompanied this intelligence with a request, that I would send him another goat, and two axes. Being happy to have this additional opportunity of serving him, the messengers were sent back to Huaheine, on the 18th, with the axes and two kids, male and female, which were spared for him out of the Discovery.

The wind continued constantly between the N. and W. and confined us in the harbour till eight o'clock in the morning of the 7th of December; when we took the advantage of a light breeze which then sprung up at N. E. and, with the assistance of all the boats, got out to sea. The inhabitants of Ulietea seemed, in general, smaller and blacker than those of the other neighbouring islands; and appeared also less orderly, which, perhaps, may be considered as the consequence of their having become subject to the natives of Bolabola. As soon as we had got clear of the harbour, we took our leave of Ulietea, and steered for Bolabola. My sole object in visiting this island, was to get possession of an anchor, which M. Bougainville had lost at Otaheite; it was taken up there, and sent to Opoo-

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ny, the Chief of this place as a preſent, who now readily parted with it to me, on the receipt of a few preſents. The high double-peaked mountain, which is in the middle of this iſland, appeared to be barren on the E. ſide; but, on the W. ſide, has trees or buſhes on its moſt craggy parts. The lower grounds, all round, towards the ſea, are covered with cocoa-palms and bread-fruit trees, like the other iſlands of this ocean. As they had already got poſſeſſion of a ram, brought to Otaheite by the Spaniards, I carried aſhore a ewe, which we had brought from the Cape of Good Hope; and I hope that, by this preſent, I have laid the foundation for a breed of ſheep at Bolabola. I alſo left at Ulietea, under the care of Oreo, an Engliſh boar and ſow, and two goats.

The natural fertility of the country, combined with the mildneſs and ſerenity of the climate, renders the natives careleſs in their cultivation. The cloth plant, which is raiſed by ſeeds brought from the mountains, and the *ava*, or intoxicating pepper, are almoſt the only things to which they ſeem to pay any attention. I have inquired very carefully into their manner of cultivating the bread-fruit tree; but found that they never planted it. Their chief trees beſide are the cocoa-nut and the plantain; the latter only requires attention: in three months after it is planted it begins to bear; during which time it gives young ſhoots, which ſupply a ſucceſſion of fruit; for the old ſtocks are cut down as the fruit is taken off. The muſcular appearance, ſo common amongſt the Friendly Iſlanders, and which ſeems a conſequence of their being accuſtomed to much action, is loſt here, where the ſuperior fertility of their country enables the inhabitants to lead a more indolent life. Their common diet is made up of, at leaſt, nine-tenths of vegetable food; and it is, perhaps, owing to this temperate courſe of life that they

they have so few diseases among them. The Otaheiteans express their notions of death very emphatically, by saying, "That the soul goes into darkness; or rather into night."

Notwithstanding the extreme fertility of this island, a famine frequently happens, in which, it is said, many perish. In times of scarcity, after their bread fruit and yams are consumed, they have recourse to various roots, which grow, without cultivation, upon the mountains. The *patarra*, which is found in vast quantities, is what they use first. It is not unlike a very large potatoe or yam, and good when in its growing state. Of animal food, a very small portion falls, at any time, to the share of the lower class of people; and then it is either fish, sea-eggs, or other marine productions; for they seldom or ever eat pork. The *Eree de hoi* alone, is able to furnish pork every day; and inferior Chiefs, according to their riches, once a week, fortnight or month. It is also among the better sort, that the *ava* is chiefly used. The times of eating at Otaheite, are very frequent. Their first meal is about two o'clock in the morning, after which they go to sleep; and the next is at eight. At eleven they dine; and again at two, and at five; and sup at eight. The women have not only the mortification of being obliged to eat by themselves, and in a different part of the house from the men, but, by a strange kind of policy, are excluded from a share of most of the better sorts of food. Their religious system is extensive, and, in many instances, singular; but few of the common people have a perfect knowledge of it; that being confined chiefly to their priests, who are pretty numerous. They do not seem to pay respect to one God as possessing pre-eminence; but believe in a plurality of divinities, who are all very powerful. They have traditions, concerning

cerning the creation, which, as might be expected, are complex, and clouded with obscurity. The King never enters the house of any of his subjects; but has, in every district, where he visits, houses belonging to himself. And if at any time, he should be obliged by accident to deviate from this rule, the house thus honoured with his presence, and every part of its furniture, is burnt. The ranks of people, besides the *Eree de hoi*, or King and his family, are the *Erees*, or powerful Chiefs; the *Manaheone*, or vassals; and the *Teou*, or *Toutou*, servants, or rather slaves. The men of each of these, according to the regular institution, form their connections with women of their respective ranks; but if with any inferior one, which frequently happens, and a child be born, it is preserved, and has the rank of the father, unless it happens to be an *Eree*, in which case it is killed. If a woman of condition should choose an inferior person for a husband, the children he has by her are killed. And if a *Teou* be caught in an intrigue with a woman of the blood-royal, he is put to death. The son of the *Eree de hoi* succeeds his father in title and honours, as soon as he is born; but if he should have no children, the brother assumes the government at his death.

There are also several low islands to the N. E. of Otaheite, which they have visited, but not constantly; and are said to be only at the distance of two days sail with a fair wind.

Monday, December the 8th, after leaving Bolabola, I steered to the N. close-hauled, with the wind between N. E. and E. hardly ever having it to the S. of E. till after we had crossed the line, and had got into N. latitudes. Seventeen months had now elapsed since our departure from England. Before I sailed from the Society Islands, I inquired if there were any islands in a N. or a N.W. direction; but I did

did not find that they knew of any. Nor did we meet with any thing that indicated the vicinity of land, till we came to about the latitude of 8° S. where we began to see birds; such as boobies, tropic and men-of-war birds, tern, and some other sorts. In the night between the 22d and 23d, we crossed the line. On the 24th, about half an hour after day-break, land was discovered bearing N.E. by E. half E. Upon a nearer approach, it was found to be one of those low islands so common in this ocean; that is, a narrow bank of land inclosing the sea within. A few cocoa-nut trees were seen in two or three places; but in general, the land had a very barren appearance. The meeting with soundings determined me to anchor, with a view to try to get some turtle; for the island seemed a likely place to meet with them, and to be without inhabitants.

On the 28th I landed, in company with Mr. Bayly, on the island which lies between the two channels, to prepare the telescopes for observing the approaching eclipse of the sun, which was one great inducement to my anchoring here. On the morning of the 30th, the day the eclipse was to happen, the sun was clouded at times; but it was clear when the eclipse ended, the time of which was observed to be 3 sec. 26 m. p. noon. Having some cocoa-nuts and yams on board, in a state of vegetation, I ordered them to be planted here. On the 1st of January, 1778, I sent boats to bring on board all our parties from the land, and the turtle they had caught. We got at this island, to both ships, about 300 turtle, weighing, one with another, about 90 or 100 pounds. They were all of the green kind; and perhaps as good as any in the world. We also caught, with hook and line, as much fish as we could consume during our stay. They consisted principally of cavallies, of different sizes; large and small snappers;

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and a few of two ſorts of rock-fiſh. There were not the ſmalleſt traces of any human being having ever been here before us. As we kept our Chriſtmas here, I called this diſcovery Chriſtmas iſland.

On the 2d of January, 1778, at day-break, we weighed anchor, and reſumed our courſe to the N. We diſcovered no land till day-break in the morning of the 18th, when an iſland made its appearance, bearing N.E. by E. and, ſoon after, we ſaw more land bearing N. and entirely detached from the former. Both had the appearance of being high land. On the 19th, at ſun riſe, the iſland firſt ſeen bore E. ſeveral leagues diſtant. This being directly to windward, which prevented our getting near it, I ſtood for the other, which we could reach; and, not long after, diſcovered, a third iſland in the direction of W. N. W, as far diſtant as land could be ſeen. Seeing no ſigns of an anchoring place at the E. extreme of the iſland, I bore away to leeward, and ranged along the S. E. ſide, at the diſtance of half a league from the ſhore. As ſoon as we made ſail, ſome canoes that came up to us, left us; but others came off, as we proceeded along the coaſt, bringing with them roaſting pigs, and ſome very fine potatoes, which they exchanged for whatever was offered to them. Several ſmall pigs were purchaſed for a ſixpenny nail; ſo that we again found ourſelves in a land of plenty; and juſt at the time when the turtle, which we had ſo fortunately procured at Chriſtmas Iſland, were nearly expended. The next morning we ſtood in for the land, and were met by ſeveral canoes filled with people, ſome of whom took courage, and ventured on board.

In the courſe of my ſeveral voyages, I never before met with the natives of any place ſo much aſtoniſhed as theſe people were, upon entering a ſhip; ſtrongly marking to us, that, till now, they had never

never been visited by Europeans, nor been acquainted with any of our commodities, except iron; which however, it was plain they had only heard of or had known it in some small quantity, brought to them at some distant period. They were of a brown colour, of the common size, and some of their visages not very unlike those of Europeans. The men wore a *maro*, and the women a piece of cloth round the waist to half down the thigh. Between three and four o'clock I went ashore with three armed boats, and twelve marines, to examine the water, and to try the disposition of the inhabitants, several hundreds of whom were assembled on a sandy beach before the village. The very instant I leaped on shore, the collected body of the natives all fell flat upon their faces, and remained in that very humble posture till, by expressive signs, I prevailed upon them to rise. They then brought a great many small pigs, which they presented to me, with plantain trees. I expressed my acceptance of their proffered friendship, by giving them, in return, such presents as I had brought with me from the ship for that purpose. At the beach, the next morning, a brisk trade for pigs, fowls, and roots went on, with the greatest good order. At noon I went on board to dinner, having procured, in the course of the day, nine tuns of water; and, by exchanges, chiefly for nails and pieces of iron, about 70 or 80 pigs, and a few fowls. These people merited our best commendations, never once attempting to cheat us, either ashore or alongside the ships. Some of them, indeed, at first, betrayed a thievish disposition; but they soon laid aside a conduct, which, we convinced them, they could not persevere in with impunity.

On the 24th, a breeze sprung up at N. and we steered for Oneeheow; but the wind changing, we stood back to Atooi. We fetched in with the land about

about two leagues to leeward of the road, which, though so near, we never could recover; for what we gained at one time, we lost at another; so that, by the morning of the 29th, the currents had carried us W. within three leagues of Oneeheow. Seeing a village a little farther to leeward, and some of the islanders, who had come off to the ships, informing us that fresh water might be got there, I ran down, and came to an anchor before it. Six or seven canoes had come off to us before we anchored, bringing some small pigs and potatoes, and a good many yams and mats. The people in them resembled those of Atooi; and seemed to be equally well acquainted with the use of iron, which they asked for also by the names of *hamaite* and *toe*; parting readily with all their commodities for pieces of this precious metal. Several more canoes soon reached the ships after they had anchored. These visitors also furnished us with an opportunity of knowing that they were cannibals; and I cannot hesitate in pronouncing it to be certain, that the horrid banquet of human flesh is as much relished here, amidst plenty, as it is in New Zealand.

On the 30th, I sent Mr. Gore ashore, with a guard of mariners, and a party, to trade with the natives for refreshments. I went myself with the pinnace and launch up to the point, taking with me a ram-goat and two ewes, a boar and sow pig of the English breed; and the seeds of melons, pumkins, and onions; being very desirous of benefiting these poor people, by furnishing them with some additional articles of food. I found my party there, with some of the natives in company. To one of them, whom Mr. Gore had observed assuming some command, I gave the goats, pigs, and seeds. I should have left these well-intended presents at Atooi, had we not been so unexpectedly driven from it. The

ground, though ſtony and poor, was, however, covered with ſhrubs and plants, ſome of which perfumed the air with a moſt delicious fragrancy: The habitations of the natives were thinly ſcattered about; and there could not be more than 500 people upon the iſland. Their method of living appeared to be decent and cleanly. There did not appear any inſtance of the men and women eating together; and the latter ſeemed generally aſſociated in companies by themſelves. It was found, that they burnt here the oily nuts of the *dooe dooe* for lights in the night, as at Otaheite; and that they baked their hogs in ovens; but, contrary to the practice of the Society and Friendly Iſlands, ſplit the carcaſes through their whole length. A particular veneration ſeemed to be paid here to owls, which they have very tame.

On Monday the 2d of February, we ſtood away to the N. in proſecution of our voyage. Our ſhips procured from theſe iſlands, proviſions ſufficient for ſix weeks at leaſt. It is worthy of obſervation, that the iſlands in the Pacific Ocean, which our late voyages have added to the geography of the globe, have been generally found lying in groups, or cluſters; the ſingle intermediate iſlands, as yet diſcovered, being few in proportion to the others; though, probably, there are many more of them ſtill unknown, which ſerve as ſteps between the ſeveral cluſters. We ſaw five of them, whoſe names, as given to us by the natives, are Woahoo, Atooi, Oneeheow, Orechoua, and Tahoora. Atooi, from what we ſaw of it, is, at leaſt, ten leagues in length from E. to W. The water to be got here is excellent, but no wood can be cut at any diſtance, convenient enough to bring it from. The vale or moiſt ground produces *taro*, of a much larger ſize than any we had ever ſeen; and the high ground fur-

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niſhes ſweet potatoes that often weigh 10lb. The temperature of the climate may be eaſily gueſſed from the ſituation of the iſland. The heat was at this time very moderate: and few of thoſe inconveniencies, which many of thoſe tropical countries are ſubject to, either from heat or moiſture, ſeem to be experienced here, as the habitations of the natives are quite cloſe; and they ſalt both fiſh and pork, which keep well, contrary to what has uſually been obſerved to be the caſe, when this operation is attempted in hot countries. Beſides the vegetable articles, bought by us as refreſhments, amongſt which were, at leaſt, five or ſix varieties of plantains, the iſland produces ſome bread-fruit. The ſcarlet birds, which were brought for ſale, were never met with alive; but we ſaw a ſingle ſmall one, about the ſize of a canary-bird, of a deep crimſon colour; a large owl; two large brown hawks, or kites; and a wild duck; and it is probable there are a great many ſorts, judging by the quantity of fine yellow, green, and very ſmall, velvet-like, black feathers, uſed upon the cloaks and other ornaments worn by the inhabitants. Fiſh, and other marine productions, were, to appearance, not various. The hogs, dogs, and fowls, were all of the ſame kind that we met with at the S. Pacific Iſlands. There were alſo ſmall lizards; and ſome rats.

The inhabitants are of a middling ſtature, firmly made. Their viſage, eſpecially amongſt the women, is ſometimes round; but others have it long; nor can we ſay that they are diſtinguiſhed, as a nation, by any general caſt of countenance. Their colour is nearly of a nut brown. The women have been already mentioned, as being a little more delicate than the men, in their formation; and I may ſay, that, with a very few exceptions, they have little claim to thoſe peculiarities that diſtinguiſh

the ſex in other countries. Sometimes, a ſmall human image of bone, about three inches long, neatly poliſhed, is hung round the neck. The women alſo wear bracelets of a ſingle ſhell, pieces of black wood, with bits of ivory interſperſed, and well poliſhed. The men, ſometimes, wear plumes of the tropic birds feathers ſtuck in their heads. Of animal food they can be in no want, as they have abundance of hogs, which run, without reſtraint, about the houſes; and if they eat dogs, which is not improbable, their ſtock of theſe ſeemed to be very conſiderable. The great number of fiſhing hooks found amongſt them, ſhewed, that they derive no inconſiderable ſupply of animal food from the ſea. In every thing manufactured by theſe people, there appeared to be an uncommon degree of neatneſs and ingenuity. Their cloth is made, doubtleſs, in the ſame manner as at Otaheite and Tongataboo. They fabricate a great many white mats, which are ſtrong, with many red ſtripes, rhombuſes, and other figures interwoven on one ſide, and often pretty large; but they make others coarſer, plain and ſtrong, which they ſpread over their floors to ſleep on. Though I did not ſee a Chief of any note, there were, however, ſeveral, as the natives informed us, who reſide upon Atooi, and to whom they proſtrate themſelves as a mark of ſubmiſſion.

On Monday, February the 2d, we ſtood away to the N. cloſe hauled, with a gentle gale from the E. On the 7th the wind veered to S. E. This enabled us to ſteer N. E. and E. which courſe we continued till the 12th; I then tacked, and ſtood to the N. On the 25th, we began to meet with the rock-weed, which the Manilla ſhips generally fall in with. Now and then a piece of wood alſo appeared. But, if we had not known that the continent of N. Ame-

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rica was not far diſtant, we might, from the few ſigns of the vicinity of the land hitherto met with, have concluded, that there was none within ſome thouſand leagues of us. On the 1ſt of March we had one calm day. This was ſucceeded by a wind from the N. with which I ſtood to the E. cloſe hauled, in order to make the land. According to the charts, it ought not to have been far from us. On the 6th at noon, we ſaw two ſeals, and ſeveral whales; and at day-break the next morning, the long-looked for coaſt of New Albion, or the W. ſide of N. America, was ſeen, extending from N. E. to S. E. diſtant ten or twelve leagues. In this ſituation, we had 73 fathoms water, over a muddy bottom. The land appeared to be of a moderate height, diverſified with hills and vallies, and, almoſt every where, covered with wood. We had variable light airs and calms, till eight o'clock in the evening, when a breeze ſprung up at S. W.

From March the 7th to the 29th, we ſtretched along the coaſt of N. America, combating contrary winds. On the 29th, we anchored in 85 fathoms water, ſo near the ſhore as to reach it with an hawſer. We no ſooner drew near the inlet than we found the coaſt to be inhabited. The breeze which ſoon after ſprung up, bringing us nearer to the ſhore, the canoes began to come off in great numbers.—Though our viſitors behaved very peaceably, and could not be ſuſpected of any hoſtile intention, we could not prevail upon any of them to come on board. They ſhewed great readineſs, however, to part with any thing they had, and took from us whatever we offered them in exchange; but were more deſirous of iron than of any other of our articles of commerce, appearing to be perfectly acquainted with the uſe of that metal.

PART IV.

Tranſactions amongſt the Natives of North America: Diſcoveries along that coaſt and the Eaſtern Extremity of Aſia. Northward to Icy Cape; and return Southward to the Sandwich Iſlands; from March 1778, to January 1779.

THE ſhips having happily found ſo excellent a harbour in an inlet, the coaſts of which appeared to be inhabited by a race of people, whoſe inoffenſive behaviour promiſed a friendly intercourſe. The next morning, after coming to anchor, on the N.W. of the arm we were now in, and not far from the ſhips, I met with a convenient cove, well ſuited to our purpoſe. A great many canoes, filled with the natives, were about the ſhips all day; and a trade commenced betwixt us and them, which was carried on with the ſtricteſt honeſty on both ſides. The articles which they offered to ſale were ſkins of various animals, ſuch as bears, wolves, foxes, deer, rackoons, polecats, martins, and, in particular, the ſea otters, which are found at the iſlands E. of Kamtſchatka. Beſides the ſkins in their native ſhape, they alſo brought garments made of them, and another ſort of clothing made of the bark of a tree, or ſome plant like hemp; weapons, ſuch as bows, arrows, and ſpears; fiſh-hooks, and inſtruments of various kinds; wooden vizors of many different monſtrous figures; a ſort of woollen ſtuff blanketing; bags filled with red ochre, pieces of carved work, beads, and ſeveral other little ornaments of thin braſs and iron, ſhaped like a horſe-ſhoe, which they hang at their noſes; and ſeveral chiſſels, or pieces of iron, fixed to handles. From their poſſeſſing which metals, we could infer that they had either been viſited before by ſome civilized nation, or had connections with tribes on their continent, who had communi-

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cation with them. But the moſt extraordinary of all the articles which they brought to the ſhips for ſale, were human ſkulls, and hands not yet quite ſtripped of the fleſh, which made our people plainly underſtand, that the horrid practice of feeding on their enemies is as prevalent here as we had found it to be at New Zealand and other S. Sea iſlands. For the various articles which they brought, they took in exchange knives, chiſſels, pieces of iron and tin, nails, looking-glaſſes, buttons, or any kind of metal. Glaſs beads they were not fond of; and cloth of every ſort they rejected.

The ſhips being ſecurely moored, we began our other neceſſary buſineſs the next day. We brewed ſome ſpruce beer, as pine-trees abounded here. A conſiderable number of the natives viſited us daily; and, every now and then, we ſaw new faces. Very often they would give us a ſong, in which all in the canoe joined, with a very pleaſing harmony. During theſe viſits, they gave us no other trouble, than to guard againſt their thieviſh tricks. Bad weather now came on, but that did not, however, hinder the natives from viſiting us daily. They frequently brought us a tolerable ſupply of fiſh, either ſardines, or what reſembled them much, a ſmall kind of bream; and ſometimes ſmall cod. After a fortnight's bad weather, the 19th proving a fair day, we availed ourſelves of it, to take a view of the Sound. I firſt went to the W. point, where I found a large village. In moſt of the houſes were women at work, making dreſſes of the bark of a tree, or a plant like hemp, which they executed exactly in the ſame manner that the New Zealanders manufacture their cloth. Others were occupied in opening ſardines. I had ſeen a large quantity of them brought on ſhore from canoes, and divided by meaſure amongſt ſeveral people, who carried them

up to their houſes, where the operation of curing them by ſmoke-drying is performed. Cod and other large fiſh are alſo cured in the ſame manner. I now found that the land, under which the ſhips lay, was an iſland; and there were many ſmaller ones lying ſcattered in the Sound on the W. of it. Every thing being now ready, in the morning of the 26th we put to ſea.

On my arrival in this inlet, I had honoured it with the name of King George's Sound; but I afterward's found that it is called Nootka by the natives. The depth of water in the middle of the Sound is from 47 to 90 fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit are numerous. The land bordering upon the ſea coaſt is of a middling height and level; but, within the Sound, it riſes almoſt every where into ſteep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with ſome ſharp, though not very prominent, ridges on their ſides. Some of theſe hills may be reckoned high. The trees which chiefly compoſe the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, *cypreſſus thyoides*, the wild pine, with two or three other ſorts of pine leſs common. There is but little variety of vegetable productions, though, doubtleſs, ſeveral had not yet ſprung up at the early ſeaſon when we viſited the place. About the verge of the woods we found ſtrawberry plants, ſome raſberry, currant, and gooſeberry buſhes. As we lay in a cove on an iſland, no other animals were ever ſeen alive in the woods than two or three raccoons, martins, and ſquirrels. The account, therefore, that we can give of the quadrupeds is taken from the ſkins which the natives brought to ſell. Of theſe, the moſt common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The foxes are in great plenty, and of ſeveral varieties; ſome yellow, ſome red, ſome white,

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and some black. Besides the common sort of martin, the pine-martin is also here; the ermine is also found at this place. Hogs, dogs, and goats have not as yet found their way to this place. Nor do the natives seem to have any knowledge of our brown rats. The sea animals seen off the coast were whales, porpoises, and seals. Sea-otters, which live mostly in the water, are found here. The fur of these animals is certainly softer and finer than that of any others we know of; and, therefore, the discovery of this part of the continent of N. America, where so valuable an article of commerce may be met with, cannot be a matter of indifference. Birds, in general, are not only rare as to the different species, but very scarce as to numbers. Those which frequent the woods are crows and ravens; a blueish jay or magpie; common wrens, which are the only singing bird that we heard; the Canadian, or migrating thrush, and a considerable number of brown eagles, with white heads and tails; which though they seem principally to frequent the coast, come into the Sound in bad weather, and sometimes perch upon the trees. The birds which frequent the waters and the shores, are not more numerous than the others. The quebrantahuessos, gulls, and shags were seen off the coast; and the two last also frequent the Sound; they are of the common sorts. We saw wild ducks in considerable flocks; and the greater *lumme*, or diver, found in our northern countries. There were also seen, once or twice, some swans flying across the Sound. Fish are more plentiful. The principal sorts are the common herring, seven inches in length; a smaller sort, which is the same with the anchovy, or sardine, though rather larger; a white, or silver-coloured bream, and another of a gold-brown colour, with many narrow longitudinal blue stripes. Sharks, likewise, sometimes frequent

the Sound; for the natives have ſome of their teeth in their poſſeſſion; and we ſaw ſome pieces of ray, or ſcate, which ſeemed to have been pretty large. The other marine animals are a ſmall cruciated *meduſa*, or blubber; ſtar fiſh; and we once ſaw a large cuttle-fiſh. There is abundance of large muſcles about the rocks, and other ſhell fiſh; ſuch as the rugged wilks, a ſnail peculiar to this place, ſea-ears, cockles, and crabs. Many of the muſcles are a ſpan in length; and ſome having pretty large pearls. The only animals of the reptile kind obſerved here, and found in the woods, were brown ſnakes, two feet long, which are harmleſs; and browniſh water-lizards, with a tail exactly like that of an eel.

The perſons of the natives are, in general, under the common ſtature; the viſage of moſt of them is round and full; and ſometimes, alſo broad, with high prominent cheeks; and, above theſe, the face is frequently much depreſſed, or ſeems fallen in quite acroſs between the temples; the noſe alſo flattening at its baſe, with pretty wide noſtrils, and a rounded point; the forehead rather low; the eyes ſmall, black, and rather languiſhing than ſparkling; the mouth round, with large round thickiſh lips; the teeth tolerably equal and well ſet, but not remarkably white; their eye-brows are alſo ſcanty, and always narrow; but the hair of the head is in great abundance, very coarſe and ſtrong; and, without a ſingle exception, black, ſtraight, and lank, or hanging down over the ſhoulders. The neck is ſhort; and the limbs, in general, are ſmall in proportion to the other parts, crooked, or ill made, with large feet badly ſhaped, and projecting ancles. Their colour we could never poſitively determine, as their bodies were incruſted with paint and dirt; though, in particular caſes, when theſe were well rubbed off, the whiteneſs of the ſkin appeared al-

moſt

moſt to equal that of Europeans. The women are nearly of the ſame ſize, colour, and form with the men, from whom it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh them, as they poſſeſs no natural delicacies ſufficient to render their perſons agreeable. Their common dreſs is a flaxen garment, or mantle, ornamented on the upper edge by a narrow ſtrip of fur, and, at the lower edge, by fringes or taſſels; it is tied over the ſhoulders. Over this, which reaches below the knees, is worn a ſmall cloak of the ſame ſubſtance, likewiſe fringed at the lower part; in ſhape this reſembles a round diſh cover, being quite cloſe, except in the middle, where there is a hole juſt large enough to admit the head. They have woollen garments, which they ſeldom uſe. The ears of many of them are perforated in the lobe, where they make a pretty large hole; and two others higher up on the outer edge. In theſe holes they hang bits of bone; quills fixed upon a leathern thong; ſmall ſhells; bunches of woollen taſſels; or pieces of thin copper, which our beads could never ſupplant. The *ſeptum* of the noſe, in many, is alſo perforated, through which they draw a piece of ſoft cord; and others wear, at the ſame place, ſmall thin pieces of iron, braſs, or copper, ſhaped almoſt like a horſe ſhoe, the narrow opening of which receives the *ſeptum*, ſo that the two points may gently pinch it; and the ornament thus hangs over the upper lip.

The only inſtruments of muſic, (if ſuch they may be called) which I ſaw amongſt them, were a rattle, and a ſmall whiſtle, with one hole only. They uſe the rattle when they ſing; but upon what occaſions they uſe the whiſtle I know not. Their houſes might be compared to a long ſtable, with a double range of ſtalls, and a broad paſſage in the middle; for the different families are only ſeparated by a piece of plank. Cloſe to the ſides, in each of theſe parts,

is

a bench of boards, raiſed five or ſix inches higher than the reſt of the floor, and covered with mats, on which the family ſit and ſleep. Theſe benches are commonly ſeven or eight feet long, and four or five broad. In the middle of the floor, between them, is the fire-place, which has neither hearth nor chimney. The chief employment of the men is fiſhing, and killing land or ſea animals. The women were occupied in manufacturing their flaxen or woollen garments, and in preparing the ſardines for drying. Of the ſea animals, the moſt common that we ſaw in uſe amongſt them, as food, is the porpoiſe, the fat or rind of which, as well as the fleſh, they cut in large pieces, and having dried them, as they do the herrings, eat them without any farther preparation. The oil which they procure from theſe and other ſea animals, is alſo uſed by them in great quantities, both ſupping it alone, with a large ſcoop or ſpoon, made of horn, or mixing it with other food or ſauce. It may alſo be preſumed, that they feed upon other ſea animals, ſuch as ſeals, ſea-otters, and whales, from ſkins of the two firſt being frequent amongſt them.

Their weapons are bows and arrows, ſlings, ſpears, ſhort truncheons of bone, ſomewhat like the *patoo patoo* of New Zealand, and a ſmall pick-axe, not unlike the common American *tomahawk*. The tomahawk is a ſtone, ſix or eight inches long, pointed at one end, and the other end fixed into a handle of wood, which reſembles the head and neck of the human figure, and the ſtone is fixed in the mouth, ſo as to repreſent an enormouſly large tongue. From the number of ſtone weapons and others, we might almoſt conclude, that it is their cuſtom to engage in cloſe fight; and we had two convincing proofs that their wars are both frequent and bloody, from the vaſt number of human ſkulls which they brought

brought to ſell. Their taſte or deſign in working figures upon their garmenas, correſpond with their fondneſs for carving, as well as drawing in colours. Their canoes are of a ſimple ſtructure; even the largeſt, which carry twenty people or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are forty feet long, ſeven broad, and about three deep. From the middle, toward each end, they become gradually narrower, the after part, or ſtern, ending abruptly or perpendicularly, with a ſmall knob on the top; but the fore-part is lengthened out, ſtretching forward and upward, ending in a notched point or prow, conſiderably higher than the ſides of the canoe, which run nearly in a ſtraight line. Their paddles are ſmall and light, the ſhape, in ſome meaſure, reſembling that of a large leaf, pointed at the bottom, broadeſt in the middle, and gradually loſing itſelf in the ſhaft, the whole being about five feet long. They have acquired great dexterity in managing theſe paddles, by conſtant uſe; for ſails are no part of their art of navigation.

We can ſay nothing as to the manner of their catching or killing land animals, unleſs we may ſuppoſe that they ſhoot the ſmaller ſorts with arrows, and engage bears, or wolves and foxes with their ſpears. I ſaw nothing that could give the leaſt inſight into their notions of religion, except ſome wooden images, called by them *Klumma*. Moſt probably theſe were idols; but as they frequently mentioned the word *Acweek*, or Chief, when they ſpoke of them, we may, perhaps, be authorized to ſuppoſe that they are the images of ſome of their anceſtors, whom they venerate as divinities.

I bore away, ſteering N. W. in which direction I ſuppoſed the coaſt to lie. On the 28th of April, I ſteered more to the N. At ſeven in the evening, on the 1ſt of May, we got ſight of the land, which

abounds

abounds with hills, but one conſiderably out-tops the reſt; this I called Mount Edgcumbe. It was wholly covered with ſnow; as were alſo all the other elevated hills; but the lower ones, and the flatter ſpots, bordering upon the ſea, were free from it, and covered with wood. At half an hour paſt four in the morning, on the 3d, we ſaw a large inlet, diſtant ſix leagues; and the moſt advanced point of the land, lying under a very high peaked mountain, which obtained the name of *Mount Fair Weather*. The inlet was named *Croſs Sound*. On the 9th, we ſaw ſeveral whales, ſeals, and porpoiſes; many gulls, and ſeveral flocks of birds. On the 10th, we found ourſelves no more than three leagues from the coaſt of the continent, which extended from E. half N. to N.W. half W. as far as the eye could reach. To the W. of this laſt direction was an iſland that extended from N. to S. diſtant ſix leagues. A point ſhoots out from the main toward the N. E. end of the iſland, about five or ſix leagues diſtant. This point I named *Cape Suckling*.

On the 11th, I bore up for the iſland. At ten o'clock in the morning, I went in a boat, and landed upon it with a view of ſeeing what lay on the other ſide; but finding it farther to the hills than I expected, and the way being ſteep and woody, I was obliged to drop the deſign. I named this iſland *Kaye's Iſland*. It is eleven or twelves leagues in length, in the direction of N. E. and S. W. but its breadth is not above a league and a half. On this iſland there are a conſiderable number of pines, and the whole ſeems covered with a broad girdle of wood. Here we ſaw flying about a crow; two or three of the white-headed eagles mentioned at Nootka; a few quebrantahueſſes; divers; ducks, or large peterels; gulls; ſhags; and burres. We alſo ſaw two or three little ſeals off ſhore; but no

other

other animals or birds, nor the leaſt ſigns of inhabitants having ever been upon the iſland. I returned on board at half paſt two in the afternoon; and, with a light breeze E. ſteered for the S. W. of the iſland, which we got round by eight o'clock, and then ſtood for the W. land now in ſight, which, at this time, bore N. W. half N. two leagues diſtant.

Between this point and the ſhore under which we were at anchor, is a bay about three leagues deep; on the S. W. ſide of which there are two or three coves, and in the middle ſome rocky iſlands. To theſe iſlands Mr. Gore was ſent in a boat, in hopes of ſhooting ſome eatable birds; but he had hardly got to them, before about twenty natives made their appearance in two large canoes; on which he thought proper to return to the ſhips, and they followed him. They would not venture along ſide, but kept at ſome diſtance, and, in a ſhort time, began a kind of ſong exactly after the manner of thoſe at Nootka. Their heads were alſo powdered with feathers. The canoes were not conſtructed of wood, as at King George's or Nootka Sound; the frame only, being ſlender laths, was of that ſubſtance; the outſide conſiſting of the ſkins of ſeals, or of ſuch like animals.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we weighed, and ſteered to the N. W. with a light breeze at E. N. E. thinking, if there ſhould be any paſſage to the N. through this inlet, that it muſt be in that direction. Soon after we were under ſail, the natives, in both great and ſmall canoes, paid us another viſit, which gave us an additional opportunity of forming a more perfect idea of their perſons, dreſs, and other particulars. We were now upward of 520 leagues to the W. of any part of Hudſon's Bay. Next morning at three o'clock, we weighed, and with a gentle breeze at N. proceeded to the S.

down

down the inlet. A calm continued till ten o'clock the next morning, when it was ſucceeded by a ſmall breeze from the N. with which we weighed; and, by ſix o'clock in the evening, we were again in the open ſea, and found the coaſt trending W. by S. as far as the eye could reach. To the inlet which we had now left, I gave the name of *Prince William's Sound*. The natives, who came to make us ſeveral viſits while we were in the Sound, were nearly of the ſame deſcription with thoſe at Nootka. The food which we ſaw them eat, was dried fiſh, and the fleſh of ſome animal, either broiled or roaſted. Some of the latter that was bought, ſeemed to be bear's fleſh, but with a fiſhy taſte. They alſo eat the larger ſort of fern-root, mentioned at Nootka, either baked or dreſſed in ſome other way. Their drink is moſt probably water.

Beſides the animals, which were ſeen at Nootka, there are ſome others in this place which we did not find there; ſuch as the white bear, of whoſe ſkins the natives brought ſeveral pieces, and ſome entire ſkins of cubs; from which their ſize could not be determined. We alſo found the wolverene, or quickhatch, which had very bright colours; a larger ſort of ermine than the common one, which is the ſame as at Nootka, veried with a brown colour, and with ſcarcely any black on its tail. The number of ſkins we found here, points out the great plenty of theſe ſeveral animals juſt mentioned; but it is remarkable, that we neither ſaw the ſkins of the mooſe nor of the common deer. We found here the white-headed eagle; the ſhag; the *alcyon*, or great king-fiſher, which had very fine bright colours; and the humming-bird. The water fowl were geeſe; a ſmall ſort of duck, almoſt like that mentioned at Kerguelen's Land; another ſort which none of us knew; and ſome of the black ſeapyes,

with

with red bills, which we found at Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. Some of the people who went on shore killed a grouse, a snipe, and some plover. The water fowl were pretty numerous, especially the ducks and geese. The only fish we got were some torsk and halibut, a few sculpins, and a purplish star-fish, that had seventeen or eighteen rays. The rocks were observed to be almost destitute of shell fish; and the only other animal of this tribe seen, was a red crab.

The metals we saw were copper and iron; both which, particularly the latter, were in such plenty, as to constitute the points of most of the arrows and lances. The beads and iron found amongst these people, left no room to doubt, that they must have received them from some civilized nation.

On Thursday, May the 21st, I steered to the S. W. and passed a lofty promontory. As the discovery of it was connected with the Princess Elizabeth's birth day, I named it *Cape Elizabeth*. Beyond it we could see no land; so that, at first, we were in hopes that it was the W. extremity of the continent; but not long after, we saw our mistake; for fresh land appeared in sight, bearing W. S. W. We continued our course, with little variation, observing many high mountains near the coast, till the 30th, when we anchored in nineteen fathoms water under the E. shore. About noon two canoes, with a man in each, came off to the ship, from near a place where we had seen some smoke the preceding day. They accepted a few trifles from me, which I conveyed to them from the quarter-gallery. These men, in every respect, resembled the people we had met with in Prince William's Sound, as to their persons and dress. When the flood made, we weighed, and then the canoes left us. I stood over to the W. shore, with a fresh gale at N. N. E. This, with the

other

other on the oppoſite ſhore, contracted the channel to the breadth of four leagues. Through this channel ran a prodigious tide. As we proceeded farther up, the marks of a river diſcovered themſelves. The water was found to be freſher, inſomuch, that I was convinced that we were in a large river, and not in a ſtrait, communicating with the N. ſeas. But I was deſirous of having ſtronger proofs, and, therefore, weighed with the next flood in the morning of the 31ſt, and plied higher up, or rather drove up with the tide, for we had but little wind.

About eight o'clock we were viſited by ſeveral of the natives, in one large, and ſeveral ſmall canoes. We procured from them ſome of their fur dreſſes, made of the ſkins of ſea-otters, martins, hares, and other animals; a few of their darts; and a ſmall ſupply of ſalmon and halibut. In exchange for theſe they took old clothes, beads, and pieces of iron. We found that they were in poſſeſſion of large iron knives, and of ſky-blue glaſs beads, ſuch as we had found amongſt the natives of Prince William's Sound. At nine o'clock, we came to an anchor, in ſixteen fathoms water, about two leagues from the W. ſhore; the tide was on the ebb.

To determine our ſituation, and examine the ſhoals, I diſpatched two boats, under the command of the maſter; and, as ſoon as the flood-tide made, followed with the ſhips; but as it was a dead calm, and the tide ſtrong, I anchored, after driving about ten miles in an E. direction. We had now many evident proofs of being in a great river; ſuch as low ſhores, very thick and muddy water, large trees, and all manner of dirt and rubbiſh, floating up and down with the tide. At two o'clock next morning, being the 1ſt of June, the maſter returned, and reported that he found the inlet, or rather river, contracted to the breadth of one league, by low land

on each ſide, through which it took a N. direction. He proceeded three leagues through this narrow part, which he found navigable for the largeſt ſhips. While the ebb or ſtream run down, the water was perfectly freſh; but, after the flood made, it became brackiſh; and toward high water, very much ſo, even as high up as he went. He landed upon an iſland which lies between this branch and the E. one; and upon it ſaw ſome currant buſhes, with the fruit already ſet; and ſome other fruit-trees and buſhes, unknown to him. All hopes of finding a paſſage were now given up. At ten o'clock, finding the ebb begun, I anchored in nine fathoms water, over a gravelly bottom. By means of this river, which I ſhall diſtinguiſh by the name of *River Turnagain*, and its ſeveral branches, a very extenſive inland communication ſeems to lie open. We had traced it ſeventy leagues, or more, from its entrance, without ſeeing the leaſt appearance of its ſource.

We were now convinced, that the continent of N. America extended farther to the W. than, from the modern moſt reputable charts, we had reaſon to expect. This made the exiſtence of a paſſage into Hudſon's Bay leſs probable; or, at leaſt, ſhewed it to be of greater extent. It was a ſatisfaction to me, however, to reflect, that, if I had not examined this very conſiderable inlet, it would have been aſſumed, by ſpeculative fabricators of geography, as a fact, that it communicated with the ſea to the N. or with Hudſon's Bay to the E. We weighed anchor as ſoon as it was high water, and, with a faint breeze S. ſtood over to the W. ſhore, where the return of the flood obliged us to anchor early next morning. Soon after ſeveral large, and ſome ſmall canoes, with natives, came off, who bartered their ſkins, after which they ſold their garments, till many of them were quite naked.

On

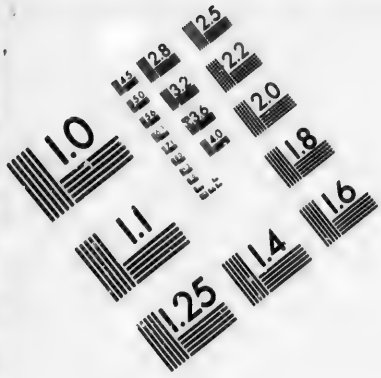
On the 2d of June, at half paſt ten, we weighed with the firſt of the ebb, and having a gentle breeze at S. plied down the river. We once more caſt anchor on the W. ſhore, in nineteen fathoms water. A good many of the natives came off, and brought with them a large quantity of very fine ſalmon, which they exchanged for ſuch trifles as we had to give them. Moſt of it was ſplit ready for drying; and ſeveral hundred weight of it was procured for the two ſhips. In the afternoon, the mountains, for the firſt time ſince our entering the river, were clear of clouds, and we diſcovered a volcano in one of thoſe on the W. ſide. It did not make any ſtriking appearance, emitting only a white ſmoke, but no fire.

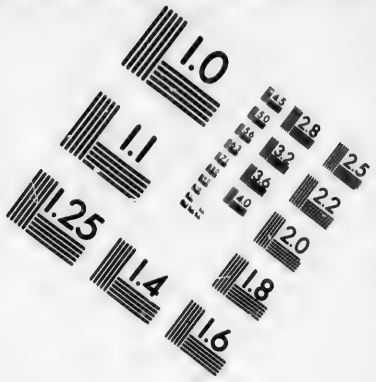
One o'clock next morning, a freſh breeze ſprung up at W. with which, on Saturday June 6, we got under ſail. On the 7th, we paſſed a large bay, which I named Whitſuntide Bay. The land on the E. ſide of this bay is deſtitute of wood, and partly free from ſnow. In ſtanding in for the coaſt, we croſſed the mouth of Whitſuntide Bay, and ſaw land all round the bottom of it. In the evening of the 12th, we had a ſight of the land bearing W. twelve leagues diſtant. We ſtood in for it early next morning. At noon we were not above three miles from it; an elevated point, which obtained the name of *Cape Barnabas*, bore N. E. ten miles diſtant. The N. E. extreme was loſt in a haze; but the point to the S. E. whoſe elevated ſummit terminated in two round hills, on that account was called *Two-headed Point*. We daily ſaw ſome of the ſea-birds that are commonly found in the N. oceans; ſuch as gulls, ſhags, puffins, ſheerwaters, and ſometimes ducks, geeſe, and ſwans. And ſeldom a day paſſed without ſeeing ſeals, whales, and other large fiſh.

On

On the 19th, we continued to run all night with a gentle breeze at N. E. and, at two o'clock next morning, some breakers were seen within us, at the distance of two miles. The breakers forced us so far from the continent, that we had but a distant view of the coast. Over some adjoining islands we could see the main land covered with snow; but, particularly, some hills, whose elevated tops were seen, towering above the clouds, to a most stupendous height. The most S. W. of these hills was discovered to have a *volcano*, which continually threw up vast columns of black smoke. In the afternoon, having three hours calm, our people caught upward of a hundred halibuts, some of which weighed a hundred pounds. This was a very seasonable refreshment to us. In the height of our fishing, a small canoe conducted by one man, came to us from the large island. On approaching the ship, he took off his cap, and bowed. It was evident to us that the Russians must have a communication and traffic with these people. His canoe was of the same make with those we had seen before, but rather smaller. He used the double-bladed paddle, as did also those who had visited the Discovery. In his size and features, he exactly resembled those we saw in the Great River. He had nothing to barter.

At six in the morning of the 24th, we got a sight of the continent; and at nine it was seen extended from N. E. by E. to S. W. by W. half W. the nearest part about four leagues distant. The next morning we got a breeze E. and we resumed our course to the W. Day-light availed us little, for the weather was so thick, that we could not see a hundred yards before us. At half past four, we were alarmed at hearing the sound of breakers on our larboard bow. On heaving the lead, we found twenty-eight fathoms water; and the next cast, twenty-five. I immediately





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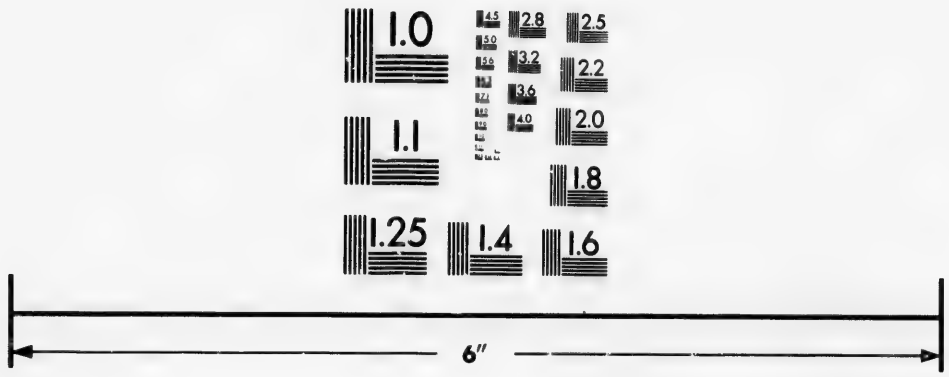

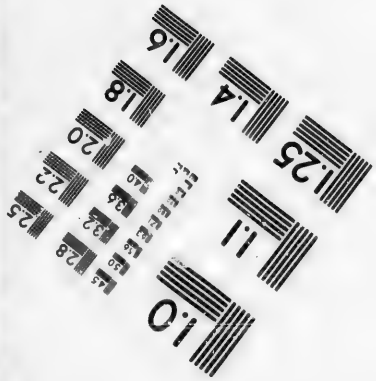

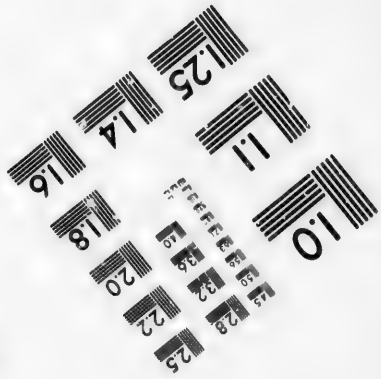

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immediately brought the ſhip to, with her head to the N. and anchored in this laſt depth, over a bottom of coarſe ſand; calling the Diſcovery, ſhe being cloſe by us, to anchor alſo. A few hours after, the fog having cleared a little, it appeared that we had eſcaped very imminent danger. On a point which bore W. from the ſhip, three quarters of a mile diſtant, were ſeveral natives and their habitations. To this place we ſaw them tow in two whales, which we ſuppoſed they had juſt killed. A few of them, now and then, came off to the ſhips, and bartered a few trifling things with our people. Thick fogs, and contrary wind, detained us at this iſland till the 2d of July, which afforded an opportunity of acquiring ſome knowledge of the country and of its inhabitants. It is called by the natives, *Samganoodha*; it is one mile broad at the entrance, narrowing toward the head, where its breadth is not above a quarter of a mile. Great plenty of good water may be eaſily got, but nothing elſe.

Having put to ſea on the 2d of July, we ſteered to the N. till the wind having veered to the S. E. enabled us to ſteer E. N. E. The coaſt lay in this direction, and was about four leagues diſtant. On the 9th, we perceived the coaſt extended as far as N. E. half N. where it ſeemed to terminate in a point, beyond which we hoped and expected, that it would take a more E. direction. But ſoon after, we diſcovered low land, extending from behind this point as far as N. W. where it was loſt in the horizon. At five in the morning of the 15th, we found ourſelves nearer the land than we expected. Here, between two points, the coaſt forms a bay, in ſome parts of which the land was hardly viſible from the maſt head. At nine I ſent Lieutenant Williamſon with orders to land, and ſee what direction the coaſt took, and what the country produced; for, from

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the ships, it had but a barren appearance. Soon after Mr. Williamson returned, and reported, that he had landed on the point, and having climbed the higheſt hill, found, that the fartheſt part of the coaſt in ſight bore nearly N. The promontory, to which he gave the name of *Cape Newenham*, is a rocky point of tolerable height. The hills are naked; but on the lower grounds grew graſs, and other plants, very few of which were in flower. He ſaw no other animal but a doe and her fawn; and a dead ſea-horſe, or cow, upon the beach. Of theſe animals we had lately ſeen a great many.

On the 21ſt we were obliged to anchor, to avoid running upon a ſhoal, which had only a depth of five feet. While we lay here, twenty-ſeven men of the country, each in a canoe came off to the ſhips, and a traffic preſently commenced between them and our people, who got dreſſes of ſkins, bows, arrows, darts, wooden veſſels, &c. our viſitors taking in exchange for theſe whatever was offered them. They ſeemed to be the ſame ſort of people that we had of late met with all along this coaſt, wore the ſame kind of ornaments in their lips and noſes, but were far more dirty, and not ſo well clothed. They appeared to be wholly unacquainted with people like us. One part of their dreſs, which we got from them, was a kind of girdle, very neatly made of ſkin, with trappings depending from it, and paſſing between the legs, ſo as to conceal the adjoining parts. By the uſe of ſuch a girdle, it ſhould ſeem that they ſometimes go naked, even in this high latitude, for they hardly wear it under their other clothing. The canoes were made of ſkins, like all the others we had lately ſeen.

Variable winds, with rain, prevailed till the 3d of July. Mr. Anderſon, my ſurgeon, who had been lingering under a conſumption for more than twelve

months,

monts, expired between three and four this afternoon. He was a ſenſible young man, an agreeable companion, well ſkilled in his own profeſſion, and had acquired conſiderable knowledge in other branches of ſcience. Soon after he had breathed his laſt, land was ſeen to the W. twelve leagues diſtant. It was ſuppoſed to be an iſland; and, to perpetuate the memory of the deceaſed, for whom I had a very great regard, I named it *Anderſon's Iſland*. On the 4th, at three in the afternoon, we could ſee the coaſt extending from E. to N. W. and a pretty high iſland, bearing W. by N. three leagues diſtant.

At ten in the morning of the 5th, with the wind at S. W. we ran down, and anchored between the iſland and the continent, in ſeven fathoms water. This iſland, which was named *Sledge Iſland*, is about four leagues in circuit. I ſaw neither ſhrub nor tree, either upon the iſland or on the continent. We ſaw one fox; a few plovers, and ſome other ſmall birds; and we met with ſome decayed huts that were partly built below ground. We found, near where we landed, a ſledge, which occaſioned this name being given to the iſland. It ſeemed to be ſuch a one as the Ruſſians in Kamtſchatka made uſe of over the ice or ſnow. I was, after ſeveral obſervations from the 6th to the 9th, ſatisfied that the whole was a continued coaſt; I tacked, and ſtood away for its N. W. part, and came to an anchor under it in ſeventeen fathoms water. A high ſteep rock or iſland bore W. by S. Under this hill lies ſome low land, the extreme point of which bore N. E. by E. about three miles diſtant. This point of land, which I named *Cape Prince of Wales*, is the more remarkable, by being the W. extremity of all America hitherto known.

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At day-break in the morning of the 10th, we resumed our course to the W. and about ten o'clock we anchored in a large bay, two miles from the shore. As we were standing into this bay, we perceived on the N. shore a village, and some people, whom the sight of the ships seemed to throw into confusion, or fear. At these habitations I proposed to land. About thirty or forty men, each armed with a spontoon, a bow, and arrows, stood drawn up on a rising ground close by the village. As we drew near, three of them came down toward the shore, and were so polite as to take off their caps, and to make us low bows. We returned the civility. By degrees a sort of traffic between us commenced. In exchange for knives, beads, tobacco, and other articles, they gave us some of their clothing; and a few arrows. But nothing that we had to offer could induce them to part with a spear or a bow. The arrows were pointed either with bone or stone; but very few of them had barbs; and some of them had a round blunt point. The bows were such as we had seen on the American coast, and like those used by the Esquimaux. The spears, or spontoons, were of iron or steel, and of European or Asiatic workmanship. Those who stood ready with bows and arrows in their hands, had the spear slung over their right shoulder by a leathern strap. A leathern quiver, slung over their left shoulder, contained arrows; and some of these quivers were extremely beautiful, being made of red leather, on which was very neat embroidery, and other ornaments.

All the Americans we had seen, since our arrival on that coast, were rather low of stature, with round chubby faces, and high cheek-bones. The people we now were amongst, far from resembling them, had long visages, and were stout and well made. All of them had their ears bored; and some had

glass beads hanging to them. These were the only fixed ornaments we saw about them. Their clothing consisted of a cap, a frock, a pair of breeches, a pair of boots, and a pair of gloves, all made of leather, or of the skins of deer, dogs, seals, &c. and extremely well dressed; some with the hair or fur on, but others without it. We found the village composed both of their summer and winter habitations. The latter are exactly like a vault, the floor of which is sunk a little below the surface of the earth. The summer huts were pretty large and circular, being brought to a point at the top. The framing was of light poles and bones, covered with the skins of sea animals.

They have a great number of dogs of the fox kind, rather large, and of different colours, with long soft hair like wool. They are, probably, used in drawing their sledges in winter. It is also not improbable, that dogs may constitute a part of their food. The country appeared to be exceedingly barren, yielding neither tree nor shrub, that we could see. At some distance W. we observed a ridge of mountains covered with snow, that had lately fallen. At first we supposed this land to be a part of the island of Alaschka, laid down in Mr. Stæhlin's map; but from the figure of the coast, the situation of the opposite shore of America, and from the longitude, we soon began to think that it was, more probably, the E. extremity of Asia, explored by Beering in 1728.

The wind veering to the S. we weighed anchor, and stood out of the bay. In a few hours our position was nearly in the middle of the channel between the two coasts, each being seven leagues distant. From this station we steered E. in order to get nearer the American coast.

On Monday the 7th, before noon, we perceived a brightness in the N. horizon, like that reflected

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from ice, commonly called the blink. About an hour after, the sight of a large field of ice left us no longer in doubt about the cause of the brightness of the horizon. At half past two we tacked, close to the edge of the ice, in 22 fathoms water, not being able to stand on any farther; for the ice was quite impenetrable, and extended from W. by S. to E. by N. as far as the eye could reach. Here were abundance of sea-horses; some in the water, but far more upon the ice. On the 18th, at noon, we were near five leagues farther to the E. We were, at this time, close to the edge of the ice, which was as compact as a wall; and seemed to be ten or twelve feet high at least; but farther N. it appeared much higher. We now stood to the S. and, after running six leagues, saw land extending from S. to S.E. by E. about three or four miles distant. The E. extreme forms a point, which was much incumbered with ice; for which reason it obtained the name of *Icy Cape*. The other extreme of the land was lost in the horizon; so that there can be no doubt of its being a continuation of the American continent. Our situation was now more and more critical. We were in shoal water, upon a lee shore; and the main body of the ice to windward, driving down upon us. I therefore made the signal for the Discovery to tack, and tacked myself at the same time.

At eight in the morning of the 19th, the wind veering back to W. I tacked to the N. In this situation, we had a good deal of drift-ice about us; and the main ice was about two leagues to the N. It was too close, and in too large pieces, to attempt forcing the ships through it. On the ice lay a prodigious number of sea-horses; and as we were in want of fresh provisions, the boats from each ship were sent to get some. By seven o'clock in the evening

evening, we had received on board the Reſolution nine of theſe animals, which till now, we had ſuppoſed to be ſea-cows. We lived upon theſe as long as they laſted; and there were few on board who did not prefer them to our ſalt meat. The fat, at firſt, is as ſweet as marrow; but in a few days it grows rancid, unleſs it be ſalted, in which ſtate it will keep much longer. The lean fleſh is coarſe, black, and has rather a ſtrong taſte; and the heart is nearly as well taſted as that of a bullock. The fat, when melted, yields a good deal of oil, which burns very well in lamps; and their hides, which are very think, were very uſeful about our rigging. They lie in herds of many hundreds upon the ice; huddling one over the other like ſwine; and roar or bray very loud; ſo that in the night, or in very foggy weather, they gave us notice of the vicinity of the ice, before we could ſee it. When fired at, they would tumble one over the other, into the ſea, in the utmoſt confuſion; and if we did not, at the firſt diſcharge, kill thoſe we fired at, we generally loſt them, though mortally wounded. Vaſt numbers of them would follow, and come cloſe up to the boats; but the flaſh of a muſquet in the pan, or even pointing one at them, would ſend them down in an inſtant. The female will defend the young one to the very laſt, and at the expence of her own life, whether in the water or upon the ice. Nor will the young one quit the dam, though ſhe be dead; ſo that if you kill one, you are ſure of the other. The dam, when in the water, holds the young one betwen her fore-fins. Why they ſhould be called ſea-horſe, is hard to ſay, unleſs the word be a corruption of the Ruſſian name *Morſe*; for they have not the leaſt reſemblance of a horſe.—This is, without doubt, the ſame animal that is found in the Gulph of St. Laurence, and there called

called Sea-cow. It is certainly more like a cow than a horse; but this likeneſs conſiſts in nothing but the ſnout. In ſhort it is an animal like a ſeal; but incomparably larger.

It is worth obſerving, that for ſome days before this (Auguſt 19) we had frequently ſeen flocks of ducks flying to the Southward. Does not this indicate that there muſt be land to the North, where theſe birds find ſhelter in the proper ſeaſon to breed, and from whence they were now returning to a warmer climate? By the time that we had got our ſea-horſes on board, we were, in a manner, ſurrounded with the ice; and had no way left to clear it, but by ſtanding to the Southward, which was done till three o'clock next morning. At two in the afternoon we fell in with the main ice; along the edge of which we kept; being partly directed by the roaring of the ſea-horſes; for we had a very thick fog. At ten the next morning, the fog clearing away, we ſaw the continent of America, extending from S. by E. to S. by S. and at noon, from S. W. half S. to E. the neareſt part five leagues diſtant, I continued to ſteer in for it until eight o'clock, in order to get a nearer view of it, and to look for a harbour; but ſeeing nothing like one, I ſtood again to the N. with a light breeze at W. The ice now obliged us to change our courſe frequently.—On the 29th, we had a pretty good view of the Aſiatic coaſt; which, in every reſpect, is like the oppoſite one of America; that is, low land next the ſea, with elevated land farther back. It was perfectly deſtitute of wood, and even ſnow; but was probably covered with a moſſy ſubſtance, that gave it a browniſh caſt.

The ſeaſon was now ſo far advanced, and the time when the froſt is expected to ſet in ſo near at hand, that I did not think it conſiſtent with pru-

dence to make any further attempts to find a paſſage into the Atlantic this year, in any direction; ſo little was the proſpect of ſucceeding. My attention was now directed towards finding out ſome place where we might ſupply ourſelves with wood and water; and the object uppermoſt in my thoughts was, how I ſhould ſpend the winter, ſo as to make ſome improvements in geography and navigation, and, at the ſame time, be in a condition to return to the N. in farther ſearch of a paſſage the enſuing ſummer. After ſtanding off till we got into eighteen fathoms water, I bore up to the E. along the coaſt of Aſia. At day break on the 30th, we ſteered ſuch a courſe as I thought would bring us in with the land. For the weather was as thick as ever, and it ſnowed inceſſantly. At ten we got ſight of the coaſt, bearing S. W. four miles diſtant. The inland country hereabout is full of hills; ſome of which are of a conſiderable height. The land was covered with ſnow.

Wedneſday, September 2, we had now fair weather and ſunſhine; and as we ranged along the coaſt, at the diſtance of four miles, we ſaw ſeveral of the inhabitants, and ſome of their habitations, which looked like little hillocks of earth. None of them, however, attempted to come off to us.—Theſe people muſt be the Tſchutſki; a nation that, at the time Mr. Muller wrote, the Ruſſians had not been able to conquer. The more I was convinced of my being now upon the coaſt of Aſia, the more I was at a loſs to reconcile Mr. Stæhlin's map of the New Northern Archipelago with my obſervations. And, as theſe Northern iſles are repreſented by him as abounding with wood, I was in hopes, if I ſhould find them, of getting a ſupply of that article, which we now began to be in great want of on board. With theſe views I ſteered over for the

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American coaſt; and on the 6th, at four in the morning we got ſight of it. At eight in the evening of the 7th, we had got cloſe in with the land, and purſued our courſe along the coaſt.

On the 9th, we found ourſelves upon a coaſt covered with wood; an agreeable ſight, to which, of late, we had not been accuſtomed. At nine o'clock next morning, being about a league from the W. ſhore, I took two boats and landed, attended by Mr. King, to ſeek wood and water. We landed where the coaſt projects out into a bluff head, compoſed of perpendicular *ſtrata* of a rock of a dark blue colour. Here we obſerved tracks of deer and foxes on the beach; on which alſo lay a great quantity of drift-wood; and there was no want of freſh water. I returned on board, with an intention to bring the ſhips to an anchor here; but the wind then veering to N. E. I ſtretched over to the oppoſite ſhore, in the hopes of finding wood there alſo, and anchored at eight o'clock in the evening; but next morning, we found it to be a peninſula, united to the continent by a low neck of land, on each ſide of which the coaſt forms a bay, which obtained the name of *Cape Denbigh*. Several people were ſeen upon the peninſula; and one man came off in a ſmall canoe. I gave him a knife and a few beads, with which he ſeemed well pleaſed. Others of the natives ſoon after came off, and exchanged a few dry fiſh, for ſuch trifles as they could get, or we had to give them. They were moſt deſirous of knives; and they had no diſlike to tobacco. After dinner, Lieutenant Gore was ſent to the peninſula, to ſee if wood and water were there to be got; or rather water; for the whole beach round the bay ſeemed to be covered with drift-wood. About eight o'clock, he returned, with the launch laden with wood. He reported that there was but little

freſh

freſh water; and that wood was difficult to be got at, by reaſon of the boats grounding at ſome diſtance from the beach. This being the caſe, I ſtood back to the other ſhore; and, at eight o'clock the next morning, ſent all the boats, and a party of men, with an officer, to get wood from the place where I had landed two days before. In the afternoon I went aſhore, and walked a little into the country; which, where there was no wood, was covered with heath and other plants, ſome of which produce berries in abundance. All the drift-wood in thoſe Northern parts was fir. I ſaw not a ſtick of any other ſort. Next day, a family of the natives came near to the place where we were taking off wood. Iron was their beloved article. For four knives which we had made out of an old iron hoop, I got from them near four hundred pounds weight of fiſh, which they had caught on this and the preceding day. Some were trout, and the reſt were, in ſize and taſte, ſomewhat between a mullet and a herring. Before night we got the ſhips amply ſupplied with wood; and had carried on board above twelve tons of water to each.

On the 4th, a party of men were ſent on ſhore to cut brooms, which we were in want of, and the branches of ſpruce-trees for brewing beer. Some doubts being ſtill entertained, whether the coaſt we were now upon belonged to an iſland, or the American continent; and the ſhallowneſs of the water putting it out of our power to determine this with our ſhips, I ſent Lieutenant King, with two boats under his command, to make ſuch ſearches as might leave no room for a variety of opinions on the ſubject. On the beach were a great many geeſe and buſtards; but ſo ſhy, that it was not poſſible to get within muſket-ſhot of them. We alſo met with ſome ſnipes; and on the high ground were partridges

ges of two sorts. Where there was any wood, musquitoes were in plenty. Some of the officers met with a few of the natives of both sexes, who treated them with civility. About seven in the evening, Mr. King returned from his expedition; and reported, that he proceeded with the boats about three or four leagues farther than the ships had been able to go; that he then landed on the W. side; that, from the heights, he could see the two coasts join, and the inlet to terminate in a small river or creek, before which were banks of sand or mud; and every where shoal water. From the elevated spot on which Mr. King surveyed the Sound, he could distinguish many extensive valleys, with rivers running through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent and moderate height. I named this inlet *Norton's Sound*.

It was now high time to think of leaving those Northern regions, and to retire to some place during the winter, where I might procure refreshments for my people, and a small supply of provisions.—No place was so conveniently within our reach, where we could expect to have our wants relieved, as the Sandwich islands. To them, therefore, I determined to proceed. Having weighed, on the 17th of September, in the morning, with a light breeze at E. we steered to the S. and attempted to pass within Besborough Island; but though it lies six or seven miles from the continent, were prevented, by meeting with shoal water. We resumed our course at day-break on the 18th, along the coast. We continued to stretch to the E. till eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when we tacked and stood to the W. At length, on the 2d of October, at day-break, we saw the island of Oonalashka, bearing S. E. At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, we anchored in Samganoodha Harbour. There were

great

great quantities of berries found ashore. One third of the people, by turns, had leave to go and pick them. Considerable quantities of them were also procured from the natives. If there were any seeds of the scurvy in either ship, these berries, and the use of spruce beer, which they had to drink every other day, effectually eradicated them. We also got plenty of fish; at first, mostly salmon, both fresh and dried, which the natives brought us.—Some of the fresh salmon was in high perfection; we caught a good many salmon trout, and once a halibut that weighed two hundred and fifty-four pounds.

On the 8th, I received, by the hands of an Oonalaska man, named Derramoushk; a very singular present, considering the place. It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it enclosed some salmon highly seasoned with pepper. This man had the like present for Captain Clarke. It was natural to suppose, that this present was from some Russians now in our neighbourhood; and therefore we sent, by the same hand, to those our unknown friends, a few bottles of rum, wine, and porter. I also sent along with Derramoushk, Corporal Lediard of the marines, an intelligent man, in order to gain some further information.

On the 10th, Lediard returned with three Russian seamen, or furriers, who, with some others, resided at Egochshac, where they had a dwelling-house, some store-houses, and a sloop of about thirty tons burden. They were all three well behaved intelligent men, and very ready to give me all the information I could desire. The trade in which they are engaged is very beneficial; and its being undertaken and extended to the E. of Kamtschatka, has been the source of much private advantage to individuals, and of public utility to the Russian nation.

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On the 14th, in the evening, while Mr. Webber and I were at a village at a small distance from Samganoodha, a Ruſſian landed there, who, I found, was the principal perſon amongſt his countrymen in this and the neighbouring iſlands. His name was Eraſim Gregorioff Sin Iſmyloff. Having invited us into his tent, he ſet before us ſome dried ſalmon and berries; which, I was ſatisfied, was the beſt cheer he had. He appeared to be a ſenſible intelligent man. I deſired to ſee him on board the next day; and accordingly he came with all his attendants. I found that he was very well acquainted with the geography of thoſe parts, and with all the diſcoveries that had been made in them by the Ruſſians.—From what we could gather from Iſmyloff and his countrymen, the Ruſſians have made ſeveral attempts to get a footing upon that part of the continent that lies contiguous to Oonalaſhka and the adjoining iſlands, but have always been repulſed by the natives, whom they deſcribe as a very treacherous people. The Ruſſian ſettlement here conſiſted of a dwelling-houſe, and two ſtore-houſes. They live chiefly on what the ſea produces. They may, now and then, taſte real bread, or have a diſh in which flour is an ingredient; but this can only be an occaſional luxury. If we except the juice of berries, which they ſip at their meals, they have no other liquor beſides pure water; and it ſeems to be very happy for them that they have nothing ſtronger.—As the iſland ſupplies them with food, ſo it does, in a great meaſure, with clothing. This conſiſts partly of ſkins, and is, perhaps, the beſt they could have. There are Ruſſians ſettled upon all the principal iſlands between Oonalaſhka and Kamtſchatka, for the ſole purpoſe of collecting furs. Their great object is the ſea beaver or otter. The native inhabitants, to all appearance, are the moſt peaceable, inoffenſive

inoffensive people, I ever met with. And as to honesty, they might serve as a pattern to the most civilized nation on earth. These people are rather low of stature, but plump and well shaped; with rather short necks; swarthy chubby faces; black eyes; small beards; and long, straight black hair; which the men wear loose behind, and cut before, but the women tie up in a bunch. Both sexes wear the same in fashion; the only difference is in the materials. The women's frock is made of seal skin; and that of the men, of the skins of birds; both reaching below the knee. This is the whole dress of the women. But, over the frock, the men wear another made of gut, which resists water; and has a hood to it, which draws over the head. Some of them wear boots; and all of them have a kind of oval snouted cap, made of wood, with a rim to admit the head. Those caps are dyed with green and other colours; and round the upper part of the rim are stuck the long bristles of some sea-animal, on which are strung glass beads; and on the front is a small image or two made of bone. They make use of no paint; but the women puncture their faces slightly; and both men and women bore the under lip, to which they fix pieces of bone.—Their food consists of fish, sea-animals, birds, roots, and berries; and even of sea-weed. They dry large quantities of fish in summer; which they lay up in small huts for winter use; and probably, they preserve roots and berries for the same time of scarcity. They eat almost every thing raw. Boiling and broiling were the only methods of cookery that I saw them make use of; and the first was probably learned from the Russians. Their method of building is: They dig, in the ground, an oblong square pit, the length of which seldom exceeds fifty feet, and the breadth twenty; but in general the dimensions are smaller;

smaller. Over this excavation they form the roof of wood which the sea throws ashore. This is covered first with grass, and then with earth; so that the outward appearance is like a dunghill.—There are few, if any of them, that do not smoke, chew tobacco, and take snuff; a luxury that bids fair to keep them always poor. I saw not a fire-place in any of their houses. They are lighted, as well as heated, by lamps; a little dry grass serves the purpose of a wick. Both men and women frequently warm their bodies over these. They produce fire both by collision and by attrition; the former by striking two stones one against another, on one of which a good deal of brimstone is first rubbed. The latter method is with two pieces of wood; one of which is a stick of about eighteen inches in length, and the other a flat piece. The pointed end of the stick they press upon the other, whirling it nimbly round as a drill; thus producing fire in a few minutes. Their canoes are built nearly after the manner of those used by the Greenlanders and Esquimaux; the framing being of slender laths, and the covering of seal-skins. They are about twelve feet long; a foot and a half broad in the middle; and twelve or fourteen inches deep. Their fishing hooks are composed of bone, and the lines of sinews. The fishes which are common to other northern seas, are found here; such as whales, grampusses, porpoises, sword-fish, halibut, cod, salmon, trout, soals, flat-fish, &c. Sea-horses are, indeed, in prodigious numbers about the ice; and the sea-otter is, I believe, no where found but in this sea. I think I may venture to assert, that sea and water fowls are neither in such numbers, nor in such variety, as with us in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. The few land birds that we met with are the same with those in Europe.

As our excurſions and obſervations were confined wholly to the ſea-coaſt, it is not to be expected, that we could know much of the animals or vegetables of the country. Except muſquitoes, there are few other inſects; nor reptiles, that I ſaw, but lizards. There are no deer upon Oonalaſhka, or upon any other of the iſlands. Nor have they any domeſtic animals; not even dogs. Foxes and weaſels were the only quadrupeds we ſaw.

There are a great variety of plants at Oonalaſhka; and moſt of them were in flower the latter end of June. The principal one is the *ſarannе*, or lily root; which is about the ſize of a root of garlick; the taſte is not diſagreeable, and we found means to make ſome good diſhes with it. We muſt reckon amongſt the food of the natives, ſome other wild roots; the ſtalk of a plant reſembling *angelica*; and berries of ſeveral different ſorts; ſuch as bramble-berries; cranberries; hurtle-berries; heath-berries; a ſmall red berry, which, in Newfoundland, is called partridge-berry; and another brown berry, unknown to us. This has ſomewhat the taſte of a ſloe, but is unlike it in every other reſpect. It is very aſtringent, if eaten in any quantity. Brandy might be diſtilled from it. Native ſulphur was ſeen here. We found alſo a ſtone that gives a purple colour; and another that gives a very good green.—In its natural ſtate, it is of a greyiſh green colour, coarſe and heavy. It eaſily diſſolves in oil: but when put into water, it entirely loſes its properties. What their notions are of the Deity, and of a future ſtate, I know not. I am equally unacquainted with their diverſions; nothing having been ſeen that could give us an inſight into either. They are remarkably cheerful and friendly. They do not ſeem to be long-lived. I no where ſaw a perſon, man or woman, whom I could ſuppoſe to be ſixty years of age;

age; and but very few who appeared to be above fifty. I have frequently had occasion to notice, from the time of our arrival in Prince William's Sound, how remarkably the natives, on this N. W. side of America, resemble the Greenlanders and Esquimaux, in various particulars of person, dress, weapons, canoes, and the like. However, I was much less struck with this, than with the affinity which we found subsisting between the dialects of the Greenlanders and Esquimaux, and those of Norton's Sound and Oonalashka. From which there is great reason to believe; that all those nations are of the same extraction; and if so, there can be little doubt of there being a Northern communication of some sort, by sea, between this W. side of America and the E. side, through Baffin's Bay; which communication, however, may be effectually shut up against ships, by ice and other impediments.

In the morning of Monday the 26th of October, we put to sea from Samganoodha harbour; and as the wind was S. stood away to the W. My intention was now to proceed to the Sandwich Islands, there to spend a few of the winter months, in case we should meet with the necessary refreshments, and then to direct our course to Kamtschatka, so as to endeavour to be there by the middle of May, the ensuing summer. I continued to steer to the S. till day-light in the morning of the 25th. I now spread the ships, and steered to the W. In the evening, we joined; and at midnight brought to. At day-break, next morning, land was seen extending from S. S. E. to W. We were now satisfied, that the group of the Sandwich Islands had been only imperfectly discovered; as those of them which we had visited in our progress N. all lie to the leeward of our present station. I bore up, and ranged along the coast to the W. It was not long before we saw

people on several parts of the shore, and some houses and plantations. The country seemed to be both well wooded and watered. At noon, seeing some canoes coming off to us, I brought to. We found them to be of the same nation with the inhabitants of the islands more to leeward. We got from our visitors a quantity of cuttle, fish, bread-fruit, potatoes, tarra, or eddy roots, a few plantains, and small pigs; all of which they exchanged for nails and iron tools. We continued trading with them till four o'clock in the afternoon, when we made sail, and stood off shore.

In the afternoon of the 30th, being off the N. E. end of the island, several canoes came off to the ships. Most of these belonged to a Chief, named Terreeoboo, who came in one of them. He made me a present of two or three small pigs; and we got, by barter, from the other people, a little fruit. In the evening, we discovered another island to windward, which the natives call *Owhyhee*.

On the 1st of December, at eight in the morning, Owhyhee extended from S. 22° E. to S. 12° W. and Mowee from N. 41° to N. 83° W. Finding that we could fetch Owhyhee, I stood for it; and our visiters from another island, called Mowee, not choosing to accompany us, embarked in their canoes and went ashore. And at seven in the evening, we were close up with the N. side of Owhyhee; where we spent the night standing off and on. In the morning of the 2d, we were surprised to see the summits of the mountains on Owhyhee covered with snow. As we drew near the shore, several of the natives came off to us. We continued trading with them till six in the evening; when we made sail, and stood off, with a view of plying to windward round the island. Having procured a quantity of sugar cane, and finding a strong decoction

it produced a very palatable beer, I ordered some more to be brewed for our general use. We now made sail, and stretched off to the N. I had never met with a behaviour so free from reserve and suspicion, as we experienced in this island. It was very common for them to send up into the ship the several articles they brought off for barter; afterwards they would come in themselves, and make their bargains on the quarter-deck.

On the 23d, we tacked to the S. and had hopes of weathering the island. We should have succeeded, if the wind had not died away. While we lay, as it were, becalmed, several of the islanders came off with hogs, fowls, fruit, and roots. Out of one canoe we got a goose; which was about the size of a Muscovy duck. Its plumage was dark grey, and bill and legs black. On the 5th of January, in the morning, we passed the S. point of the island. This part of the country, from its appearance, did not seem capable of affording any vegetables. Marks of its having been laid waste by the explosion of a *volcano*, every where presented themselves. The 8th and 9th we spent as usual, standing off and on. On the 11th many canoes visited us, whose people had not a single thing to barter; which convinced us, that this part of the island must be very poor.—The weather being fine, on the 15th, we steered to the N. At day-break on the 16th, seeing the appearance of a bay, I sent Mr. Bligh, with a boat from each ship, to examine it, being at this time three leagues off. Canoes now began to arrive from all parts; so that before ten o'clock, there were not fewer than a thousand about the two ships, most of them crowded with people, and well laden with hogs and other productions of the island. In the evening Mr. Bligh returned, and reported, that he had found a bay in which was good anchor-

age, and fresh water. Here I resolved to carry the ships, to refit, and supply ourselves with every refreshment the place could afford. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, we anchored in the bay, which is called by the natives *Karakakooa*.

N.B Here Capt. Cook's Journal ends; the remaining transactions of the voyage are related by Capt. King.

PART V.

Captain King's Journal of the Transactions on returning to the Sandwich Islands, from January 1779, to March following.

KARAKAKOOA Bay is situated on the West side of the island of Owhyhee, in a district called Akona. As soon as the inhabitants perceived our intention of anchoring in the bay, they came off from the shore in astonishing numbers, and expressed their joy by singing and shouting, and exhibiting a variety of wild and extravagant gestures. Among the Chiefs that came on board the Resolution, was a young man, called Pareea, whom we soon perceived to be a person of great authority. A few presents attached him entirely to our interests, and he became, as well as Kaneena, another of their Chiefs, exceedingly useful to us in the management of his countrymen, as we had soon occasion to experience. Both these Chiefs were men of strong and well-proportioned bodies, and of countenances remarkably pleasing, Kaneena especially, was one of the finest men I ever saw. He was about six feet high, had regular and expressive features, with lively dark eyes; his carriage was easy, firm, and graceful.

Soon after the Resolution had got into her station, our two friends, Pareea and Kaneena, brought on board a third Chief, named Koah, who, we were told,

told, was a prieſt, and had been, in his youth, a diſtinguiſhed warrior. Being led into the cabin, he approached Captain Cook with great veneration, and threw over his ſhoulders a piece of red cloth, which he had brought along with him. Then ſtepping a few paces back, he made an offering of a ſmall pig, which he held in his hand, whilſt he pronounced a diſcourſe that laſted for a conſiderable time. This ceremony was frequently repeated during our ſtay at Owhyhee, and appeared to us, to be a ſort of religious adoration.

When this ceremony was over, Koah dined with Captain Cook, eating plentifully of what was ſet before him. In the evening, Captain Cook, attended by Mr. Bayly and myſelf, accompanied him on ſhore. We landed at the beach, and were received by four men, who carried wands tipt with dog's hair, and marched before us, pronouncing with a loud voice a ſhort ſentence, in which we could only diſtinguiſh the worſt *Orono*. The crowd, which had been collected on the ſhore, retired at our approach; and not a perſon was to be ſeen, except a few lying proſtrate on the ground, near the huts of the adjoining village.

We were conducted by Koah to the top of the *Morai*, or burying place, being an elevated ſquare, ſurrounded by a rail, by an eaſy aſcent, leading from the beach to the North Weſt corner of the area. At the entrance, we ſaw two large wooden images, with features violently diſtorted, and a large piece of carved wood, of a conical form inverted, riſing from the top of their heads; the reſt was without form, and wrapped round with red cloth. We were here met by a tall young man with a long beard, who preſented Captain Cook to the images, and after chanting a kind of hymn, in which he was joined by Koah, they led us to that end of the *Mo-*

where five poles were fixed. At the foot of them were twelve images ranged in a ſemicircular form, and before the middle figure ſtood a high table, on which lay a putrid hog, and under it pieces of ſugar cane, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, plantains, and ſweet potatoes. Koah having placed the Captain under this ſtand, took down the hog, and held it toward him; and after having a ſecond time addreſſed him in a long ſpeech, pronounced with much vehemence and rapidity, he let it fall on the ground, and led him to the ſcaffolding, which they began to climb together, not without great riſk of falling. At this time we ſaw, coming in ſolemn proceſſion, at the entrance of the top of the *Morai*, ten men carrying a live hog, and a large piece of red cloth. Being advanced a few paces, they ſtopped, and proſtrated themſelves; and Kaireekeea, the young man above-mentioned, went to them, and receiving the cloth, carried it to Koah, who wrapped it round the Captain, and afterwards offered him the hog, which was brought by Kaireekeea with the ſame ceremony.

Whilſt Captain Cook was aloft, in this aukward ſituation, ſwathed round with red cloth, and with difficulty keeping his hold amongſt the pieces of rotten ſcaffolding, Kaireekeea and Koah began their office, chanting ſometimes in concert, and ſometimes alternately. This laſted a conſiderable time; at length Koah let the hog drop, when he and the Captain deſcended together. He then led him to the images before mentioned, and having ſaid ſomething to each in a ſneering tone, ſnapping his fingers at them as he paſſed, he brought him to that in the center, which, from its being covered with red cloth, appeared to be in a greater eſtimation than the reſt. Before this figure he proſtrated himſelf, and kiſſed it, deſiring Captain Cook to do the ſame;

ſame; who ſuffered himſelf to be directed by Koah throughout the whole of this ceremony.

We were now led back into the other diviſion of the *Morai*, where there was a ſpace, ten or twelve feet ſquare, ſunk about three feet below the level of the area. Into this we deſcended, and Captain Cook was ſeated between two wooden idols, Koah ſupporting one of his arms, whilſt I was deſired to ſupport the other. At this time arrived a ſecond proceſſion of natives, carrying a baked hog, and a pudding, ſome bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other vegetables. When they approached us, Kaireekeea put himſelf at their head, and preſenting the hog to Captain Cook in the uſual manner, began the ſame kind of chant as before, his companions making regular reſponſes. We obſerved, that after every reſponſe, their parts became gradually ſhorter, till, towards the cloſe, Kaireekeea's conſiſted of only two or three words, which the reſt anſwered by the word *Orono*.

When this offering was concluded, which laſted a quarter of an hour, the natives ſat down, fronting us, and began to cut up the baked hog, to peel the vegetables, and break the cocoa-nuts; whilſt others employed themſelves in brewing the *ava*; which is done by chewing it in the ſame manner as at the Friendly Iſlands. Kaireekeea then took part of the kernel of a cocoa-nut, which he chewed, and wrapping it in a piece of cloth, rubbed with it the Captain's face, head, hands, arms, and ſhoulders. The *ava* was then handed round, and after we had taſted it, Koah, and Pareea began to pull the fleſh of the hog in pieces, and to put it into our mouths. I had no great objection to being fed by Pareea, who was very cleanly in his perſon; but Captain Cook, who was ſerved by Koah, recollecting the putrid hog, could not ſwallow a morſel; and his reluctance,

as may be supposed, was not diminished, when the old man, according to his own mode of civility, had chewed it for him.

When this last ceremony was finished, the men with wands conducted us to the boats, repeating the same words as before. We immediately went on board, our minds full of what we had seen, and extremely well satisfied with the good dispositions of our new friends.

The next morning, I went on shore with a guard of eight marines, including the corporal and lieutenant, to erect the observatory in such a situation as might best enable me to superintend and protect the waterers, and the other working parties that were to be on shore. We fixed on a field of sweet potatoes adjoining to the *Morai*, which was readily granted us; and the priests, to prevent the intrusion of the natives, immediately consecrated the place, by fixing their wands round the wall by which it was inclosed.

We had not long been settled at the observatory, before we discovered in our neighbourhood, the habitations of a society of priest, whose regular attendance at the *Morai* had excited our curiosity. Their huts stood round a pond of water, and were surrounded by a grove of cocoa-nut trees, which separated them from the beach and the rest of the village, and gave the place an air of religious retirement. Whenever Captain Cook stopped at the observatory, Kaireekeea and his brethren immediately made their appearance with hogs, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, &c. and presented them with the usual solemnities. The civilities of this society were not, however, confined to mere ceremony and parade. Our party on shore received from them, every day, a constant supply of hogs and vegetables, more than sufficient for our subsistence; and several canoes loaded

loaded with provisions were sent to the ships with the same punctuality.

Things continued in this state till the 24th, when we were a good deal surprised to find that no canoes were suffered to put off from the shore, and that the natives kept close to their houses. After several hours suspence, we learned that the bay was *tabooed*, and all intercourse with us interdicted, on account of the arrival of Terreeoboo. As we had not foreseen an accident of this sort, the crews of both ships were obliged to pass the day without their usual supply of vegetables.

The next day, about noon, the King, in a large canoe, attended by two others, set out from the village, and paddled toward the ships in great state.

Their appearance was grand and magnificent. In the first canoe was Terreeoboo and his Chiefs, dressed in their rich feathered cloaks and helmets, and armed with long spears and daggers; in the second came the venerable Kaoo, the chief of the priests, and his brethren, having their idols displayed on red cloth, with features strangely distorted. The third canoe was filled with hogs and various sorts of vegetables. As they went along, the priests in the centre canoe sung their hymns with great solemnity; and after paddling round the ships, instead of going on board, as was expected, they made toward the shore at the beach where we were stationed.

As soon as I saw them approaching, I ordered out our little guard to receive the King; and Captain Cook, perceiving that he was going on shore, followed him, and arrived nearly at the same time. We conducted them into the tent, where they had scarcely been seated, when the King rose up, and in a very graceful manner, threw over the Captain's shoulders the cloak he himself wore, put a feathered

a feathered helmet upon his head, and a curious fan into his hand. He also spread at his feet five or six other cloaks, all exceedingly beautiful, and of the greatest value. His attendants then brought four very large hogs, with sugar-canes, cocoa-nuts, and bread-fruit; and this part of the ceremony was concluded by the King's exchanging names with Captain Cook, which, amongst all the islanders of the Pacific Ocean, is esteemed the strongest pledge of friendship. A procession of priests, with a venerable old personage at their head, now appeared, followed by a long train of men leading large hogs, and others carrying plantains, sweet potatoes, &c. By the looks and gestures of Kaireekeea, I immediately knew the old man to be the chief of the priests before mentioned, on whose bounty we had so long subsisted. He had a piece of red cloth in his hands, which he wrapped round Captain Cook's shoulders, and afterwards presented him with a small pig in the usual form. A feat was then made for him, next to the King, after which, Kaireekeea and his followers began their ceremonies, Kaoo and the Chiefs joining in the responses.

As soon as the formalities of the meeting were over, Captain Cook carried Terreeoboo, and as many chiefs as the pinnace could hold, on board the Resolution. They were received with every mark of respect that could be shewn them; and Captain Cook, in return for the feathered cloak, put a linen shirt on the King, and girt his own hanger round him. The ancient Kaoo, and about half a dozen more old Chiefs, remained on shore, and took up their abode at the priests houses. During all this time, not a canoe was seen in the bay, and the natives either kept within their huts, or lay prostrate on the ground. Before the King left the Resolution,

tion, Captain Cook obtained leave for the natives to come and trade with the ships as usual.

On the 28th, Captain Clerke, whose ill health confined him, for the most part, on board, paid Terreeoboo his first visit, at his hut on shore. He was received with the same formalities as were observed with Captain Cook; and, on his coming away, though the visit was quite unexpected, he received a present of thirty large hogs, and as much fruit and roots as his crew could consume in a week.

As we had not seen any thing of their sports, or athletic exercises, the natives, at the request of some of our officers, entertained us this evening with a boxing-match. These games were much inferior, as well in point of solemnity and magnificence, as in the skill and powers of the combatants, to what we had seen exhibited at the Friendly Islands.

Terreeoboo, and his Chiefs, had, for some days past, been very inquisitive about the time of our departure. This circumstance had excited in me a great curiosity to know, what opinion this people had formed of us, and what were their ideas, respecting the cause and objects of our voyage. I took some pains to satisfy myself on these points; but could never learn any thing farther, than that they imagined we came from some country where provisions had failed; and that our visit to them was merely for the purpose of filling our bellies. We had now been sixteen days in the bay; and if our enormous consumption of hogs and vegetables be considered, it need not be wondered, that they should wish to see us take our leave. On our telling Terreeoboo we should leave the island on the next day but one, we observed, that a sort of proclamation was immediately made, through the villages, to require the people to bring in their hogs,

and

and vegetables, for the King to present to the *Oreoo*, on his departure. And we were astonished at the value and magnitude of the present upon this occasion, which far exceeded every thing of the kind we had seen, either at the Friendly or Society Islands.

Early in the morning of the 4th of February, we unmoored, and sailed out of the bay, with the Discovery in company, and were followed by a great number of canoes. Captain Cook's design was to finish the survey of Owhyhee, before he visited the other islands, in hopes of meeting with a road better sheltered than the bay we had just left. We had calm weather this and the following day, which made our progress to the Northward very slow.

In the afternoon of the 7th, though the weather was still squally, we stood in for the land.

At midnight on the 7th, a gale of wind came on, which obliged us to double reef the topsails, and get down the top gallant yards. On the 8th, at day-break, we found that the foremast had given way. This accident induced Captain Cook to return to Karakakooa bay. As the repairs were likely to take up several days, Mr. Bayly and myself got the astronomical apparatus on shore the 12th, and pitched our tents on the *Morai*, having with us a guard of a corporal and six marines. I shall now proceed to the account of those other transactions with the natives, which led, by degrees, to the fatal catastrophe of the 14th.

Upon coming to anchor, we were surprised to find our reception very different from what it had been on our first arrival; no shouts, no bustle, no confusion; but a solitary bay, with only here and there a canoe stealing close along the shore. The impulse of curiosity, which had before operated to so great a degree, might now indeed be supposed to have ceased; but the hospitable treatment we had

had invariably met with, and the friendly footing on which we parted, gave us ſome reaſon to expect that they would again have flocked about us with great joy in our return. However things went on in their uſual quiet courſe, till the afternoon of the 13th.

Toward the evening of that day, the officer who commanded the watering-party of the Diſcovery, came to inform me that ſeveral Chiefs had aſſembled at the well near the beach, driving away the natives, whom he had hired to aſſiſt the ſailors in rolling down the caſks to the ſhore. He told me, at the ſame time, that he thought their behaviour extremely ſuſpicious, and that they meant to give him ſome farther diſturbance. I went myſelf to the ſpot, attended by a marine, with his muſket. Seeing us approach, they threw away their ſtones, and, on my ſpeaking to ſome of the Chiefs, the mob were driven away, and thoſe who choſe it, were ſuffered to aſſiſt in filling the caſks. Having left things quiet here, I went to meet Captain Cook, whom I ſaw coming on ſhore, in the pinnace. I related to him what had juſt paſſed; and he ordered me, in caſe of their beginning to throw ſtones, or behave inſolently, to immediately fire a ball at the offenders.

Soon after our return to the tents, we were alarmed by a continued fire of muſkets, from the Diſcovery, which we obſerved to be directed at a canoe, that we ſaw paddling toward the ſhore, in great haſte, purſued by one of our ſmall boats. We immediately concluded, that the firing was in conſequence of ſome theft, and Captain Cook ordered me to follow him with a marine armed, and to endeavour to ſeize the people as they came on ſhore. Accordingly, we ran toward the place where we ſuppoſed the canoe would land, but were too late, the people having quitted it, and made their

escape into the country before our arrival. We were at this time ignorant that the goods had already been restored; and as we thought it probable, from the circumstances we had at first observed, that they might be of importance, were unwilling to relinquish our hopes of recovering them. Having therefore inquired of the natives, which way the people had fled, we followed them, till it was near dark, when judging ourselves to be about three miles from the tents, and suspecting, that the natives, who frequently encouraged us in the pursuit, were amusing us with false information, we thought it in vain to continue our search any longer, and returned to the beach.

During our absence, a difference of a more serious and unpleasant nature, had happened. The officer who had been sent in the small boat, and was returning on board with the goods which had been restored, observing Captain Cook and me engaged in the pursuit of the offenders, thought it his duty to seize the canoe, which was left drawn up on the shore. Unfortunately, this canoe belonged to Pareea, who arriving, at the same moment, from on board the Discovery, claimed his property, with many protestations of his innocence. The officer refusing to give it up, and being joined by the crew of the pinnace, a scuffle ensued, in which Pareea was knocked down, by a violent blow on his head, with an oar. The natives, who were collected about the spot, and had hitherto been peaceable spectators, immediately attacked our people with such a shower of stones, as forced them to retreat, with great precipitation, and swim off to a rock, at some distance from the shore. The pinnace was immediately ransacked by the islanders, and, but for the timely interposition of Pareea, who seemed to have recovered from the blow, and for-

got

got it at the same instant, would soon have been entirely demolished. Having driven away the crowd, he made signs to our people, that they might come and take possession of the pinnace, and that he would endeavour to get back the things which had been taken out of it. After their departure, he followed them in his canoe, with a midshipman's cap, and some other trifling articles of the plunder, and, with much apparent concern at what had happened, asked, if the *Orono* would kill him, and whether he would permit him to come on board the next day? On being assured that he should be well received, he joined noses (as their custom is) with the officers, in token of friendship, and paddled over to the village of Kowrowa.

When Captain Cook was informed of what had passed, he expressed much uneasiness at it, and as we were returning on board, "I am afraid," said he, "that these people will oblige me to use some violent measures; for (he added) they must not be left to imagine, that they have gained an advantage over us." However, as it was too late to take any steps this evening, he contented himself with giving orders, that every man and woman on board should be immediately turned out of the ship.

Next morning, the 14th, at day-light, I went on board the Resolution for the time-keeper and, in my way, was hailed by the Discovery, and informed, that their cutter had been stolen, during the night, from the buoy where it was moored. When I arrived on board, I found the marines arming, and Capt. Cook loading his double-barrelled gun. It was between seven and eight o'clock when we quitted the ship together; Capt. Cook in the pinnace, having Mr. Phillips, and nine marines with him; and myself in the small boat. The last orders I received from him were, to quiet the minds of the natives,

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on our side of the bay, by assuring them, they should not be hurt; to keep my people together; and to be on my guard. We then parted; the Captain went toward Kowrowa, where the King resided; and I proceeded to the beach. My first care on going ashore, was to give strict orders to the marines to remain within the tent, to load their pieces with ball, and not to quit their arms. Afterwards I took a walk to the huts of old Kaoo, and the priests, and explained to them the object of the hostile preparations, which had exceedingly alarmed them. In the mean time, Capt. Cook, having called off the launch, which was stationed at the N. point of the bay, and taken it along with him, proceeded to Kowrowa, and landed with the Lieutenant and nine marines. He immediately marched into the village, where he was received with the usual marks of respect; the people prostrating themselves before him, and bringing their accustomed offerings of small hogs. Finding that there was no suspicion of his design, his next step was, to inquire for Terreeoboo, and the two boys, his sons, who had been his constant guests on board the Resolution. In a short time, the boys returned along with the natives, who had been sent in search of them, and immediately led Captain Cook to the house where the King had slept. They found the old man just awoke from sleep; and, after a short conversation about the loss of the cutter, from which Captain Cook was convinced that he was in no wise privy to it, he invited him to return in the boat, and spend the day on board the Resolution. To this proposal the King readily consented, and immediately got up to accompany him.

Things were in this prosperous train, the two boys being already in the pinnace, and the rest of the party having advanced near the water side, when

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an elderly woman called Kanee-kabareea, the mother of the boys, and one of the King's favourite wives, came after him, and with many tears and entreaties beſought him not to go on board. At the ſame time, two Chiefs, who came along with her, laid hold of him, and inſiſting that he ſhould go no farther, forced him to ſit down. The natives, who were collecting in prodigious numbers along the ſhore, and had probably been alarmed by the firing of the great guns, and the appearances of hoſtility in the bay, began to throng round Captain Cook and their King. In this ſituation, the Lieutenant of marines obſerving that his men were huddled cloſe together in the crowd, and thus incapable of uſing their arms if any occaſion ſhould require it, propoſed to the Captain to draw them up along the rocks cloſe to the water's edge; and the crowd readily making way for them to paſs, they were drawn up in a line, at the diſtance of about thirty yards from the place where the King was ſitting. Captain Cook therefore finding that the alarm had ſpread too generally, and that it was in vain to think any longer of getting him off without bloodſhed, at laſt gave up the point; obſerving to Mr. Phillips, that it would be impoſſible to compel him to go on board without the riſk of killing a great number of the inhabitants.

Though the enterpriſe which had carried Captain Cook on ſhore had now failed and was abandoned, yet his perſon did not appear to have been in the leaſt danger, till an accident happened, which gave a fatal turn to the affair. The boats, which had been ſtationed acroſs the bay, having fired at ſome canoes that were attempting to get out, unfortunately had killed a Chief of the firſt rank. The news of his death arrived at the village where Captain Cook was, juſt as he had left the King, and

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was walking slowly toward the shore. The ferment it occasioned was very conspicuous; the women and children were immediately sent off; and the men put on their war-mats, and armed themselves with spears and stones. One of the natives, having in his hands a stone and long iron spike, which they call a *pahooa*, came up to the Captain, flourishing his weapon, by way of defiance, and threatening to throw the stone. The Captain desired him to desist; but the man persisting in his insolence, he was at length provoked to fire a load of small shot. The man having his mat on, which the shot were not able to penetrate, this had no other effect than to irritate and encourage them. Several stones were thrown at the marines; and one of the *Erees* attempted to stab Mr. Phillips with his *pahooa*; but failed in the attempt, and received from him a blow with the but end of his musket. Captain Cook now fired his second barrel, loaded with ball, and killed one of the foremost of the natives. A general attack with stones immediately followed, which was answered by a discharge of musketry from the marines, and the people in the boats. The islanders, contrary to the expectations of every one, stood the fire with great firmness; and before the marines had time to reload, they broke in upon them with dreadful shouts and yells. What followed was a scene of the utmost horror and confusion.

Four of the marines were cut off amongst the rocks in their retreat, and fell a sacrifice to the fury of the natives; three more were dangerously wounded; and the Lieutenant, who had received a stab between the shoulders with a *pahooa*, having fortunately reserved his fire, shot the man who had wounded him just as he was going to repeat his blow. Our unfortunate Commander, the last time he was seen distinctly, was standing at the water's edge, and calling

calling out to the boats to ceaſe firing, and to pull in. If it be true, as ſome of thoſe who were preſent imagined, that the marines and boat men had fired without his orders, and that he was deſirous of preventing any further bloodſhed, it is not improbable, that his humanity, on this occaſion, proved fatal to him. For it was remarked, that whilſt he faced the natives, none of them had offered him any violence, but that having turned about, to give his orders to the boats, he was ſtabbed in the back, and fell with his face into the water. On ſeeing him fall, the iſlanders ſet up a great ſhout, and his body was immediately dragged on ſhore, and ſurrounded by the enemy, who ſnatching the dagger out of each other's hands, ſhewed a ſavage eagerneſs to have a ſhare in his deſtruction.

Thus fell our great and excellent Commander! After a life of ſo much diſtinguiſhed and ſucceſsful enterpriſe, his death, as far as regards himſelf, cannot be reckoned premature; ſince he lived to finiſh the great work for which he ſeems to have been deſigned; and was rather removed from the enjoyment, than [illegible] off from the acquiſition, of glory. How ſincere [illegible]ſs was felt and lamented, by thoſe who had [illegible] found their general ſecurity in his ſkill and conduct, and every conſolation, under their hardſhips, in his tenderneſs and humanity, it is neither neceſſary nor poſſible for me to deſcribe; much leſs ſhall I attempt to paint the horror with which we were ſtruck, and the univerſal dejection and diſmay which followed ſo dreadful and unexpected a calamity.

It has been already related, that four of the marines who attended Captain Cook, were killed by the iſlanders on the ſpot. The reſt, with Mr. Phillips, their Lieutenant, threw themſelves into the water, and eſcaped, under cover of a ſmart fire from

from the boats. As ſoon as the general conſternation, which the news of this calamity occaſioned throughout both crews, had a little ſubſided, their attention was called to our party at the *Morai*, where the maſt and ſails were on ſhore, with a guard of only ſix marines. It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the emotions of my own mind, during the time theſe tranſactions had been carrying on, at the other ſide of the bay. Being at the diſtance only of a ſhort mile from the village of Kowrowa, we could ſee diſtinctly an immenſe crowd collected on the ſpot where Captain Cook had juſt before landed. We heard the firing of the muſketry, and could perceive ſome extraordinary buſtle and agitation in the multitude. We afterwards ſaw the natives flying, the boats retire from the ſhore, and paſſing and repaſſing, in great ſtillneſs between the ſhips. I muſt confeſs, that my heart ſoon miſgave me. Where a life ſo dear and valuable was concerned, it was impoſſible not to be alarmed, by appearances both new and threatening. But, beſides this, I knew, that a long and uninterrupted courſe of ſucceſs, in his tranſactions with the natives of theſe ſeas, had given the Captain a degree of confidence, that I was always fearful might, at ſome unlucky moment, put him too much off his guard; and I now ſaw all the dangers to which that confidence might lead, without receiving much conſolation from conſidering the experience that had given riſe to it.

As ſoon as the boats had returned on board, Capt. Clerke obſerving through his teleſcope, that we were ſurrounded by the natives, and apprehending they meant to attack us, ordered two four-pounders to be fired at them. Fortunately theſe guns, though well aimed, did no miſchief, and yet gave the natives a convincing proof of their power. One of

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the balls broke a cocoa-nut tree in the middle, under which a party of them were sitting; and the other shivered a rock that stood in an exact line with them.

Soon after a strong reinforcement from both ships having landed, the natives, who had just begun an attack on us, retreated behind their walls; which giving me access to our friendly priests, I sent one of them to endeavour to bring their countrymen to some terms, and to propose to them, that if they would desist from throwing stones, I would not permit our men to fire. This truce was agreed to; and we were suffered to launch the mast, and carry off the sails and our astronomical *apparatus*, unmolested. It was half an hour past eleven o'clock when I got on board the Discovery, where I found no decisive plan had been adopted for our future proceedings. The restitution of the boat, and the recovery of the body of Captain Cook were the objects which on all hands, we agreed to insist on; and it was my opinion, that some vigorous steps should be taken in case the demand of them was not immediately complied with. However, after mature deliberation, it was determined to accomplish these points by conciliatory measures if possible.

In pursuance of this plan, it was determined, that I should proceed toward the shore, with the boats of both ships well manned and armed, with a view to bring the natives to a parley, and if possible, to obtain a conference with some of the Chiefs, to demand the dead bodies, particularly that of Captain Cook, and to threaten them with our vengeance in case of a refusal. I left the ships about four o'clock in the afternoon, and as we approached the shore, I perceived every indication of a hostile reception. The whole crowd of natives was in motion; the women and children retiring; the men putting on

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their war mats, and arming themſelves with long ſpears and daggers. We alſo obſerved, that, ſince the morning, they had thrown up ſtone breaſt-works along the beach where Captain Cook had landed, probably in expectation of an attack at that place; and as ſoon as we were within reach, they began to throw ſtones at us with ſlings, but without doing any miſchief. Concluding, therefore, that all attempts to bring them to a parley would be in vain, unleſs I firſt gave them ſome ground for mutual confidence, I ordered the armed boats to ſtop, and went on in the ſmall boat alone, with a white flag in my hand, which, by a general cry of joy from the natives, I had the ſatisfaction to find was inſtantly underſtood. The women immediately returned from the ſide of the hill, whither they had retired; the men threw off their mats, and all ſat down together by the water-ſide, extending their arms, and inviting me to come on ſhore.

Though this behaviour was very expreſſive of a friendly diſpoſition, yet I could not help entertaining ſome ſuſpicions of its ſincerity. But when I ſaw Koah, with a boldneſs and aſſurance altogether unaccountable, ſwimming off toward the boat, with a white flag in his hand, I thought it neceſſary to return this mark of confidence, and therefore received him into the boat, though armed. I told him, that I had come to demand the body of Captain Cook, and to declare war againſt them, unleſs it was inſtantly reſtored. He aſſured me this ſhould be done as ſoon as poſſible, and that he would go himſelf for that purpoſe. We waited near an hour with great anxiety for his return; during which time, the reſt of the boats had approached ſo near the ſhore, as to enter into converſation with a party of the natives at ſome diſtance from us; by whom they were plainly given to underſtand, that the body had

had been cut to pieces, and carried up the country. When they saw that we were going off, they endeavoured to provoke us by the most insulting and contemptuous gestures. Some of our people said, they could distinguish several of the natives parading about in the clothes of our unfortunate comrades, and among them, a Chief, brandishing Captain Cook's hanger, and a woman holding the scabbard. Indeed there can be no doubt but that our behaviour had given them a mean opinion of our courage; for they could have but little notion of the motives of humanity that directed it. The breach of their engagement to restore the bodies of the slain, and the warlike posture in which they at this time appeared, occasioned fresh debates amongst us concerning the measures next to be pursued. It was at last determined, that nothing should be suffered to interfere with the repair of the mast, and the preparations for our departure; but that we should, nevertheless, continue our negociations for the recovery of the bodies.

About eight o'clock, it being very dark, a canoe was heard paddling toward the ship; and as soon as it was seen, both the sentinels on deck fired into it. There were two persons in the canoe, and they immediately roared out, "*Tinnee*," (which was the way in which they pronounced my name) and said they were friends, and had something for me belonging to Captain Cook. When they came on board, they threw themselves at our feet, and appeared exceedingly frightened. One of them was the person whom I have before mentioned under the name of the *Taboo* man, who constantly attended Captain Cook. After lamenting, with abundance of tears, the loss of the *Orono*, he told us that he had brought us a part of his body. He then presented to us a small bundle wrapped up in cloth; and it is impossible

ble to describe the horror which seized us on finding in it a small piece of human flesh. This, he said, was all that remained of the body; that the rest was cut to pieces and burnt; but that the head and all the bones, except what belonged to the trunk, were in the possession of Terreeoboo and the other *Erees;* that what we saw had been allotted to Kaoo, and that he had sent it as a proof of his innocence and attachment to us. We pressed our two friendly visiters to remain on board till morning, but in vain. They told us, that if this transaction should come to the knowledge of the King or Chiefs, who were eager to revenge the death of their countrymen, it might be attended with the most fatal consequences to their whole society. We learned from these men that seventeen of their countrymen were killed in the first action at Kowrowa, of whom five were Chiefs; and that Kaneena and his brother, our very particular friends, were unfortunately of that number. Eight, they said were killed at the observatory; three of whom were also of the first rank.

The next morning, the boats of both ships were sent ashore for water; and the Discovery was warped close to the beach, in order to cover that service. We soon found, that the intelligence which the priests had sent us, was not without foundation; and that the natives were resolved to take every opportunity of annoying us, when it could be done without much risk. Throughout all this group of islands, the villages, for the most part, are situated near the sea; and the adjacent ground is inclosed with stone walls, about three feet high. From behind these defences the natives kept perpetually harrassing our waterers with stones; nor could the small force we had on shore, with the advantage of muskets, compel them to retreat. As it was therefore impossible to perform this service, till their assail-

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ants were driven to a greater distance, the Discovery was ordered to dislodge them, with her great guns; which being effected by a few discharges, the men landed without molestation. However, the natives soon after made their appearance again, in their usual mode of attack; and it was now found absolutely necessary to burn some straggling houses near the wall, behind which they had taken shelter. In executing these orders, I am sorry to add, that our people were hurried into acts of unnecessary cruelty and devastation, burning down the whole village, not excepting the houses of our constant friends the priests. Something ought certainly to be allowed to their resentment of the repeated insults, and contemptuous behaviour, of the islanders, and to the natural desire of revenging the loss of their Commander. But, at the same time, their conduct served strongly to convince me, that the utmost precaution is necessary in trusting, though but for a moment, the discretionary use of arms in the hands of private seamen, or soldiers, on such occasions.

In the evening, the watering party returned on board, having met with no farther interruption. We passed a gloomy night, the cries and lamentations we heard on shore being far more dreadful than in any of the preceding nights. Our only consolation was, the hope that we should have no occasion, in future, for a repetition of such severities. The natives being at last convinced that it was not the want of ability to punish them, which had hitherto made us tolerate their provocations, desisted from giving us any farther molestation; and, in the evening, a Chief called Eappo, who had seldom visited us, but whom we knew to be a man of the very first consequence, came with presents from Terreeoboo to sue for peace.

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The 19th was chiefly taken up in ſending and receiving the meſſages, which paſſed between Captain Clerke and Terreeoboo. Eappo was very preſſing, that one of our officers ſhould go on ſhore; and, in the mean time, offered to remain as an hoſtage on board. This requeſt, however, it was not thought proper to comply with; and he left us with a promiſe of bringing the bones next day. Between ten and eleven o'clock, we ſaw a great number of people deſcending the hill, which is over the beach, in a kind of proceſſion, each man carrying a ſugar-cane or two on his ſhoulders, and bread fruit, *taro*, and plantains in his hand. They were preceded by two drummers; who, when they came to the water ſide, ſat down by a white flag, and began to beat their drums, while thoſe who had followed them, advanced one by one, and, having depoſited the preſents they had brought, retired in the ſame order. Soon after, Eappo came in ſight, in his long feathered cloak, bearing ſomething with great ſolemnity in his hands, and having placed himſelf on a rock, he made ſigns for a boat to be ſent him.

Captain Clerke, conjecturing that he had brought the bones of Captain Cook, which proved to be the fact, went himſelf in the pinnace to receive them; and ordered me to attend him in the cutter. When we arrived at the beach, Eappo came into the pinnace, and delivered to the Captain the bones wrapped up in a large quantity of fine new cloth, and covered with a ſpotted cloak of black and white feathers. We found in it both the hands of Capt. Cook entire, which were well known from a remarkable ſcar on one of them, that divided the thumb from the fore-finger, the whole length of the metacarpal bone; the ſkull, but with the ſcalp ſeparated from it, and the bones that form the face wanting; the ſcalp with the hair upon it cut ſhort, and the ears

ears adhering to it; the bones of both arms, with the skin of the fore-arms hanging to them; the thigh and leg bones joined together, but without the feet. The ligaments of the joints were entire; and the whole bore evident marks of having been in the fire, except the hands, which had the flesh left upon them, and were cut in several places, and crammed with salt, apparently with an intention of preserving them. The scalp had a cut in the back part of it, but the skull was free from any fracture. The lower jaw and feet, which were wanting, Eappo told us, had been seized by different Chiefs, and that Terreeoboo was using every means to recover them.

The next morning, Eappo, and the King's son, came on board, and brought with them the remaining bones of Captain Cook; the barrels of his gun; his shoes, and some other trifles that belonged to him. Eappo took great pains to convince us, that Terreeoboo, Mainamaiha, and himself, were most heartily desirous of peace; that they had given us the most convincing proof of it in their power; and that they had been prevented from giving it sooner by the other Chiefs, many of whom were still our enemies. He lamented, with the greatest sorrow, the death of six Chiefs we had killed, some of whom, he said, were amongst our best friends. The cutter, he told us, was taken away by Pareea's people; very probably in revenge for the blow that had been given him; and that it had been broken up the next day. The arms of the marines, which we had also demanded, he assured us, had been carried off by the common people, and were irrecoverable; the bones of the Chief alone having been preserved, as belonging to Terreeoboo and the *Eree's*. Nothing now remained, but to perform the last offices to our great and unfortunate Commander. Eappo was dismissed

miſſed with orders to *taboo* all the bay; and, in the afternoon, the bones having been put into a coffin, and the ſervice read over them, they were committed to the deep with the uſual military honours. What our feelings were on this occaſion, I leave the world to conceive; thoſe who were preſent know, that it is not in my power to expreſs them.

As we had now every thing ready for ſea, about eight o'clock this evening we diſmiſſed all the natives; Eappo, and the friendly Kareekeea, took an affectionate leave of us. We immediately weighed, and ſtood out of the bay. The natives were collected on the ſhore in great numbers; and, as we paſſed along, received our laſt farewels with apparent marks of affection and good will. We got clear of the land about ten on the 22d; and, hoiſting in the boats ſtood to the N. On the 27th, we got to the windward of Woahoo, an iſland we had ſeen at our firſt viſit. Between the N. point and a diſtant head-land, which we ſaw to the S. W. the land bends inward conſiderably, and appeared likely to afford a good road. At a quarter paſt two the ſight of a fine river, running through a deep valley, induced us to come to an anchor in thirteen fathoms water. We were much diſappointed to find the water had a brackiſh taſte, for two hundred yards up the river, owing to the marſhy ground through which it empties itſelf into the ſea.

As the watering at this place would have been attended with great labour, Captain Clerke determined, without farther loſs of time, to proceed to Atooi. On the 28th, we bore away for that iſland, which we were in ſight of by noon; and about ſunſet, were off its Eaſtern extremity, and came to an anchor in 25 fathoms water. We had no ſooner anchored in our old ſtation, than ſeveral canoes came along-ſide of us; but we could obſerve, that

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they did not welcome us with the same cordiality in their manner, and satisfaction in their countenances, as when we were here before. As soon as they got on board, one of the men began to tell us, that we had left a disorder amongst their women, of which several persons of both sexes had died. Our principal object here was to water the ships with the utmost expedition.

The next morning, March 2, I was ordered on shore with the watering party. The natives, who crowded round us in considerable numbers, began to be exceedingly troublesome, endeavouring to wrest the arms out of the hands of our people, and demanding a large hatchet for every cask of water; but the arrival of some Chiefs dispersed them. The next day we completed our watering without meeting with any material difficulty. On our return to the ships, we found that several Chiefs had been on board, and had made excuses for the behaviour of their countrymen, attributing their conduct to the quarrels which subsisted at that time amongst the principal people of the island. This, and the two following days, were employed on shore in completing the Discovery's water; and the carpenters were busy on board in caulking the ships, and in making other preparations for our next cruise. The natives desisted from giving us any further disturbance, and we procured from them a plentiful supply of pork and vegetables.

On the 8th, at nine in the morning, we weighed, and sailed toward Oneeheow; and at three in the afternoon, anchored in twenty fathoms water, nearly on the same spot as in the year 1778. On the 12th, the weather being moderate, the Master was sent to the N. W. side of the island to look for a more convenient place for anchoring. He returned in the evening, having found a fine bay with good

anchorage;

anchorage; alſo to the E. were four ſmall wells of good water; the road to them level, and fit for rolling caſks.

As we are now about to take our final leave of the Sandwich Iſlands, it will not be improper to introduce here ſome account of them.

This group conſiſts of eleven iſlands. They are called by the natives; 1. Owhyhee. 2. Mowee. 3. Ranai, or Oranai. 4. Morotinnee. 5. Morokinnee. 5. Kahowrowee, or Tahoorowa. 6. Morotoi, or Morokoi. 7. Woahoo, or Oahoo. 8. Atooi, Atowi, or Towi, and ſometimes Kowi. 9. Neehechow, or Oneecheow. 10. Oreehoua, or Reehoua; and 11. Tahoora; and are all inhabited, excepting Morotinnee and Tahoora. There is another called Modoopapapa, or Komodoopapapa, which is low and ſandy, and viſited only for the purpoſe of catching turtle and ſea-fowl. Owhyhee, the E. and by much the largeſt of theſe iſlands, is of a triangular ſhape, and nearly equilateral. Its greateſt length is 28½ leagues; its breadth is 24 leagues; and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 Engliſh miles in circumference. The coaſt to the N. E. which forms the E. extremity of the iſland, is low and flat; the acclivity of the inland parts is very gradual, and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread fruit trees. This, as far as we could judge, is the fineſt part of the iſland, and we were afterward told that the King had a place of reſidence here. On doubling the E. point of this iſland, we ſaw a mountain, called Mouna Roa, which is ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 16,020 feet high, which exceeds the height of the Pico de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, by 724 feet, according to Dr. Heberden's computation. The coaſt of Kaoo preſents a proſpect of the moſt dreary kind: the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of ſome dreadful

dreadful convulsion. The neighbouring sea abounds with a variety of most excellent fish, with which, as well as with other provisions, we were always plentifully supplied. The quadrupeds in these, as in all the other islands that have been discovered in the South sea, are confined to three sorts, dogs, hogs, and rats. The number of dogs in these islands did not appear to be nearly equal, in proportion, to those in Otaheite. But on the other hand, they abound much more in hogs; and the breed is of a larger and weightier kind. The birds of these islands are as beautiful as any we have seen during the voyage, and are numerous, though not various, some of which are entirely red, green, and variegated plumage. Here are also rails, ravens, owls, plovers of two sorts, one very like the whistling plover of Europe; a large white pigeon; a bird with a long tail, whose colour is black, and the common water-hen.

The inhabitants of the Sandwich islands are undoubtedly of the same race with those of New Zealand, the Society and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and the Marquesas; a race that possesses, without any intermixture, all the known lands between the latitudes of 47° S. and 20° N. and between the longitudes of 184° and 260° E. This fact, which, extraordinary as it is, might be thought sufficiently proved by the striking similarity of their manners and customs, and the general resemblance of their persons, is established, beyond all controversy, by the absolute identity of their language. They bear strong marks of affinity to some of the Indian tribes, that inhabit the Ladrones and Caroline islands; and the same affinity may again be traced amongst the Battas and the Malays. The natives of these islands are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and

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are capable of bearing great fatigue; though, upon the whole, the men are somewhat inferior, in point of strength and activity, to the Friendly Islanders, and the women less delicately limbed than those of Otaheite. Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans, and they are not altogether so handsome a people. However many of both sexes had fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, had good eyes and teeth, and a sweetness and sensibility of look, which rendered them very engaging. Their hair is of a brownish black, and neither uniformly straight, like that of the Indians of America, nor uniformly curling, as amongst the African negroes, but varying, in this respect, like the hair of Europeans. They are, in general, very subject to boils and ulcers, which we attributed to the great quantity of salt they eat with their flesh and fish. The *Erees* are very free from these complaints; but many of them suffer still more dreadful effects from the great use of the *ava*.

Notwithstanding the irreparable loss we suffered from the sudden resentment and violence of these people, yet in justice to their general conduct, it must be acknowledged, that they are of the most mild and affectionate disposition; equally remote from the extreme levity and fickleness of the Otaheiteans, and the distant gravity and reserve of the inhabitants of the Friendly Islands. It must, however, be observed, that they fall very short of the other islanders, in that best test of civilization, the respect paid to the women. Here they are not only deprived of the privilege of eating with the men, but the best sorts of food are *tabooed*, or forbidden them. They are not allowed to eat pork, turtle, several kinds of fish, and some species of the plantains. In their domestic life, they appear to live almost by themselves, and though we did not observe

ſerve any inſtances of perſonal ill-treatment, yet it was evident they had little regard or attention paid them.

Their natural capacity ſeems in no reſpect below the common ſtandard of mankind. Both ſexes wear necklaces made of ſtrings of ſmall variegated ſhells; and an ornament, in the form of the handle of a cup, about two inches long, and half an inch broad, made of wood, ſtone, or ivory, finely poliſhed, which is hung about the neck by fine threads of twiſted hair, doubled ſometimes an hundred fold. Inſtead of this ornament ſome of them wear on their breaſt a ſmall human figure made of bone, ſuſpended in the ſame manner. The cuſtom of *tattowing* the body, they have in common with the reſt of the natives of the South Sea Iſlands; but it is only at New Zealand, and the Sandwich Iſlands, that they *tattow* the face. They have a ſingular cuſtom amongſt them, the meaning of which we could never learn, that of *tattowing* the tip of the tongues of the females.

The dreſs of the men generally conſiſts only of a piece of thick cloth called the *maro*, about ten or twelve inches broad, which they paſs between the legs, and tie round the waiſt. This is the common dreſs of all ranks of people. Their mats, ſome of which are beautifully manufactured, are of various ſizes, but moſtly about five feet long and four broad. Theſe they throw over their ſhoulders, and bring forward before; but they are ſeldom uſed, except in time of war, being capable of breaking the blow of a ſtone, or any blunt weapon. Their feet are generally bare, except when they have occaſion to travel over the burnt ſtones, when they ſecure them with a ſort of ſandal, made of cords, twiſted from the fibres of the cocoa-nut. Their Chiefs, on ceremonious occaſions, wear a feathered cloak and hel-

met,

met, which, in point of beauty and magnificence, is perhaps nearly equal to that of any nation in the world. These cloaks are made of different lengths, in proportion to the rank of the wearer, some of them reaching no lower than the middle, others trailing on the ground. The inferior Chiefs have also a short cloak, resembling the former, made of the long tail-feathers of the cock, the tropic and man of war birds, with a broad border of the small red and yellow feathers, and a collar of the same. The common dress of the women bears a close resemblance to that of the men. They wrap round the waist a piece of cloth that reaches half way down the thighs, and sometimes, in the cool of the evening, they appeared with loose pieces of fine cloth thrown over their shoulders, like the women of Otaheite. The *pau* is another dress very frequently worn by the younger part of the sex. It is made of the thinnest and finest sort of cloth, wrapt several times round the waist, and descending to the leg, so as to have the appearance of a full short petticoat. Their necklaces are made of shells, or of a hard shining red berry. Besides which, they wear wreaths of dried flowers of the Indian mallow; and another beautiful ornament, called *erai*, which is generally put about the neck, but is sometimes tied like a garland round the hair, and sometimes worn in both these ways at once. It is a ruff of the thickness of a finger, made in a curious manner of exceedingly small feathers, woven so close together, as to form a surface as smooth as that of the richest velvet. The ground was generally of a red colour, with alternate circles of green, yellow, and black. At Atooi, some of the women wore little figures of the turtle, neatly formed of wood or ivory, tied on their fingers in the manner we wear rings.

The

The food of the lower clafs of people conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables; ſuch as yams, ſweet potatoes, tarro, plaintains, ſugar-canes, and bread-fruit. To theſe, the people of a higher rank add the fleſh of hogs and dogs, dreſſed in the ſame manner as at the Society Iſlands. They alſo eat fowls of the ſame domeſtic kind with ours; but they are not plentiful. Their fiſh they ſalt, and preſerve in gourd-ſhells, from the preference they give to ſalted meats. For we alſo found that the *Erees* uſed to pickle pieces of pork in the ſame manner, and eſteemed it a great delicacy. They are exceedingly cleanly at their meals; and the mode of dreſſing both their animal and vegetable food, was univerſally allowed to be greatly ſuperior to ours.

The way of ſpending their time appears to be very ſimple, and to admit of little variety. They riſe with the ſun; and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt a few hours after ſunſet. The making of canoes and mats forms the occupations of the *Erees*; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the *Towtows* are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. Their muſic is of a rude kind, having neither flutes nor reeds, nor inſtruments of any other ſort, that we ſaw, except drums of various ſizes. But their ſongs, which they ſung in parts, and accompany with a gentle motion of the arms, in the ſame manner as the Friendly Iſlanders, had a very pleaſing effect.

Swimming is not only a neceſſary art, but a favourite diverſion amongſt them. Their cloth is made of the ſame materials, and in the ſame manner, as at the Friendly and Society Iſlands. That which is deſigned to be painted, is of a thick and ſtrong texture, ſeveral folds being beat and incorporated together; after which it is cut in breadths about two or three feet wide, and is painted with great taſt-

and regularity of deſign. The buſineſs of painting entirely belongs to the women. Their mats are made of the leaves of the *pandanus*; and, as well as their cloths, are beautifully worked in a variety of patterns, and ſtained of different colours. Some have a ground of pale green, ſpotted with ſquares, or rhomboids, of red; others are of a ſtraw colour, ſpotted with green; and others are worked with beautiful ſtripes, either in ſtraight or waving lines of red and brown. In this article of manufacture, whether we regard the ſtrength, fineneſs, or beauty, they certainly excel the whole world.

Their fiſhing-hooks are made of mother of pearl, bone, or wood, pointed and barbed with ſmall bones, or tortoiſe-ſhell. The line which they uſe for fiſhing, for making nets, and for other domeſtic purpoſes, is of different degrees of fineneſs, and is made of the bark of the *touta*, or cloth tree, neatly and evenly twiſted, in the ſame manner as our common twine. They have a finer ſort, made of the bark of a ſmall ſhrub, called *aretmah*; and the fineſt is made of human hair. The religion of theſe people reſembles, in moſt of its principal features, that of the Society and Friendly Iſlands. Human ſacrifices are more frequent here, according to the account of the natives themſelves, than in any other iſlands we viſited, theſe horrid rites being even performed on the death of their great Chiefs.

PART VI. AND LAST.

Tranſactions during the Second Expedition to the North, by the way of Kamtſchatka; and on the Return home, by the Way of Canton, and the Cape of Good Hope, from March 1779, *to Auguſt* 1780.

ON the 15th of March, at ſeven in the morning, we weighed anchor, and paſſing to the N. of Tahoora, ſtood on to the S. W. On the 30th, the wind

winds and unſettled ſtate of the weather induced Captain Clerke to alter his plan, and at ſix in the evening, we began to ſteer N.W. In the afternoon of the 21ſt, we ſaw a whale and a land-bird; and the three preceding days we ſaw large flocks of wild fowl, of a ſpecies reſembling ducks. This is uſually conſidered as a proof of the vicinity of land. On the 23d, at ſix in the morning, the land appeared in mountains covered with ſnow, and extending from N. three quarters E. to S. W. a high conical rock, bearing S. W. three quarters W. at three or four leagues diſtance; a more diſmal and dreary proſpect I never beheld. The coaſt appears ſtraight and uniform, having no inlets or bays; the ground, from the ſhore, riſes in hills of a moderate elevation, behind which are ranges of mountains, whoſe ſummits were loſt in the clouds. The whole ſcene was entirely covered with ſnow, except the ſides of ſome of the cliffs, which roſe too abruptly from the ſea for the ſnow to lie upon them. On the 28th, a fair wind ſprung up from the S. with which we ſtood in for Awatſka Bay, having regular ſoundings from 22 to 27 fathoms.

The mouth of the bay opens in a N. N. W. direction. The land on the S. ſide, is of a moderate height; to the N. it riſes into a bluff head, which is the higheſt part of the coaſt. On the N. head there is a look-out houſe, which, when the Ruſſians expect any of their ſhips upon the coaſt, is uſed as a light houſe. There was a flag ſtaff on it; but we ſaw no ſign of any perſon being there. Having paſſed the mouth of the bay, which is about four miles long, we opened a large circular baſon of 25 miles in circumference; and at half paſt four, came to an anchor in ſix fathoms water. Great flocks of wild-fowl were ſeen of various ſpecies; likewiſe ravens, eagles, and large flights of Greenland pigeons. We

examined every corner of the bay with our glaſſes, in ſearch of the town of St. Peter and St. Paul; which, according to the accounts given us at Oonalaſka, we had conceived to be a place of ſome ſtrength and conſideration. At length we diſcovered, on a narrow point of land to the N.N.E. a few miſerable log-houſes and ſome conical huts, raiſed on poles, amounting in all to about thirty; which, from their ſituation, notwithſtanding all the reſpect we wiſhed to entertain for a Ruſſian *oſtrog*, we were under the neceſſity of concluding to be Petropaulowſka. During the night much ice drifted by us with the tide, and at day-light I was ſent with the boats to examine the bay, and deliver the letters we had brought from Oonalaſhka to the Ruſſian Commander. We directed our courſe toward the village I have juſt mentioned, and having proceeded as far as we were able with the boats, we got upon the ice, which extended near half a mile from the ſhore. Mr. Webber and two of the ſeamen accompanied me. When we were within a quarter of a mile of the *oſtrog*, we perceived a body of armed men marching toward us, conſiſting of about thirty ſoldiers, headed by a decent looking perſon, with a cane in his hand. He halted within a few yards of us, and drew up his men in a martial and good order. I delivered to him Iſmyloff's letters, and endeavoured to make him underſtand, as well as I could, that we were Engliſh, and had brought them papers from Oonalaſhka. After having examined us attentively, he began to conduct us toward the village in great ſilence and ſolemnity. At length we arrived at the houſe of the Commanding Officer of the party, into which we were uſhered; and after no ſmall ſtir in giving orders, and diſpoſing of the military without doors, our hoſt made his appearance, accompanied by another perſon, whom we underſtood to be the

Secretary

Secretary of the port. One of Ismyloff's letters was now opened, and the other sent off, by a special messenger, to Bolcheretsk, a town on the West side of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, where the Russian Commander of this province usually resides. The officer, in whose house we were at present entertained, was a Serjeant, and the Commander of the *ostrog*. Nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality of his behaviour. We were invited to sit down to dinner, which I have no doubt was the best he could procure; and considering the shortness of time he had to provide it, was managed with some ingenuity. As there was not time to prepare soup and *bouilli*, we had in their stead some cold beef sliced, with hot water poured over it. We had next a large bird roasted, of a species with which I was unacquainted, but of a very excellent taste. After having eaten a part of this, it was taken off, and we were served with fish dressed two different ways; and soon after the bird again made its appearance in savory and sweet *patés*. Our liquor was much the worst part of the entertainment. The Serjeant's wife brought in several dishes herself, and was not permitted to sit down at table. Having finished our repast, we endeavoured to open to our host the cause and objects of our visit to this port. As Ismyloff had probably written to them on the same subject in the letters we had before delivered, he appeared very readily to conceive our meaning; and we conceived the sum of the intelligence we had procured to be, that though no supply, either of provisions or naval stores were to be had at this place, yet that these articles were in great plenty at Bolcheretsk.

On our return we found the boats towing the ship toward the village; and, at seven we got close to the ice, and moored. Next morning several of our

gentlemen

gentlemen paid their visits to the Serjeant, by whom they were received with great civility; and Captain Clerke sent him two bottles of rum, which he understood would be the most acceptable present he could make him, and received in return some fine fowls of the grouse kind, and twenty trouts.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 24th, we saw several sledges driving down the edge of the ice, and sent a boat to conduct the persons who were in them on board. One of these was a Russian merchant from Bolcheretsk, named Fedositsch, and the other a German, called Port, who had brought a letter from Major Behm, the Commander of Kamtschatka, to Captain Clerke. When they arrived on board, we still found, from their cautious and timorous behaviour, that they were under some unaccountable apprehensions; and an uncommon degree of satisfaction was visible in their countenances, on the German's finding a person amongst us with whom he could converse. This was Mr. Webber, who spoke that language exceedingly well. Mr. Port being introduced to Captain Clerke, delivered to him the Commander's letter, which was written in German, inviting him and his officers to Bolcheretsk, Capt. Clerke having thought proper to fix on me for this service, I received orders, together with Mr. Webber, who was to accompany me as an interpreter, to be ready to set out the next day. Captain Gore was now added to our party, and we were attended by Messrs. Port and Fedositsch, with two cossacks, and were provided by our conductors with warm furred clothing; a precaution which we soon found very necessary, as it began to snow briskly just after we set out.

After a journey of four days, performed partly by land, and partly by water, in which we passed by three Russian *ostrogs*, Karatchin, Natcheekin, and Opatchin,

Opatchin, we arrived at Bolcheretſk. We were received by the Commander Major Behm, in company with Captain Shmaleff, the ſecond in command, another officer, and the whole body of merchants of the place. They conducted us to the Commander's houſe, where we were received by his lady with great civility, and found tea and other refreſhments prepared for us. After the firſt compliments were over, Mr. Webber was deſired to acquaint the Major with the object of our journey, with our want of naval ſtores, flour, and freſh proviſions, and other neceſſaries for the ſhips crews.

Excepting a ſet of prints and maps of Captain Cook's diſcoveries, we had brought nothing worth the Commander's acceptance. I prevailed on his ſon, a young boy, to accept a ſilver watch; and I made his little daughter happy with two pair of ear-rings, of French paſte. Beſides theſe trifles, I gave Capt. Shmaleff a thermometer I had uſed on my journey. There is no corn, of any ſpecies, cultivated in this part of the country; and Major Behm informed me, that his was the only garden that had yet been planted. I ſaw about twenty or thirty cows; and the Major had ſix ſtout horſes. Theſe, and their dogs, are the only tame animals they poſſeſs; the neceſſity they are under of keeping great numbers of the latter, making it impoſſible to bring up any cattle, that are not in ſize and ſtrength a match for them. For, during the ſummer ſeaſon, their dogs are entirely let looſe, and left to provide for themſelves; which makes them ſo exceedingly ravenous, that they will ſometimes even attack the bullocks.

The houſes in Bolcheretſk are all of one faſhion, being built of logs and thatched. The inhabitants, taken altogether, amount to between five and ſix hundred. The next morning we were ſurpriſed to find

find, in our houſe, four bags of tobacco, weighing upward of a hundred pounds of each, which he begged might be preſented, in the name of himſelf, and the garriſon under his command, to our ſailors. At the ſame time, they had ſent us twenty loaves of fine ſugar, and as many pounds of tea, being articles they underſtood we were in great want of, which they begged to be indulged in preſenting to the officers. Along with theſe, Madame Behm had alſo ſent a preſent for Captain Clerke, conſiſting of freſh butter, honey, figs, rice, and ſome other little things of the ſame kind, attended with many wiſhes, that, in his infirm ſtate of health, they might be of ſervice to him. In return for the few trifles I had given to the children of Major Behm, I was preſented, by his little boy, with a moſt magnificent Kamtſchadale dreſs. At the ſame time I had a preſent from his daughter, of a handſome ſable muff, and the Major agreeably ſurpriſed us by ſignifying his intention of accompanying us on our return.

This day, the 15th, in order to let us ſee as much of the manners of the inhabitants, and of the cuſtoms of the country, as our time would permit, he invited the whole of the better ſort of people in the village to his houſe this evening. All the women appeared very ſplendidly dreſſed, after the Kamtſchadale faſhion. The whole was like ſome enchanted ſcene in the midſt of the wildeſt and moſt dreary country in the world. Our entertainment conſiſted of dancing and ſinging. The next morning being fixed for our departure, we retired early to our apartments, where the firſt things we ſaw were three travelling dreſſes, made after the faſhion of the country, which the Major had provided for us. Indeed, what with his liberal preſents, and the kindneſs of Captain Slimaleff, and many other individuals, who all begged to throw in their mite, together

ther with the ample ſtock of proviſions he had ſent us for our journey, we had amaſſed no inconſiderable load of baggage.

Early in the morning, every thing was ready for our departure, all the ſoldiers belonging to the garriſon were drawn up on one ſide, and the male inhabitants of the town, dreſſed out in their beſt clothes, on the other; and, as ſoon as we came out of the houſe, the whole body of the people joined in a melancholy ſong, which, the Major told us, it was uſual, in that country, to ſing on taking leave of their friends. In this manner we proceeded down to the water-ſide, accompanied by the ladies. When we put off, the whole company gave us three cheers, which we returned from the boat; and, as we were doubling a point, where for the laſt time we ſaw our friendly entertainers, they took their farewel in another cheer. During the courſe of our journey, we were much pleaſed with the great good-will with which the *Toions*, or Chiefs, and their Kamtſchadales, afforded us their aſſiſtance at the different *oſtrogs* through which they paſſed; and I could not but obſerve the pleaſure that appeared in their countenances, on ſeeing the Major, and their ſtrong expreſſions of ſorrow, on hearing he was ſoon going to leave them.

We had diſpatched a meſſenger to Capt. Clerke, from Bolcheretſk, with an account of our reception, and of the Major's intention of returning with us; at the ſame time, appriſing him of the day he might probably expect to ſee us. As ſoon as we arrived off the town, (it being now paſt nine o'clock) the Major, thought it, he ſaid, moſt adviſable to remain that night on ſhore. Accordingly, after attending him to the ſerjeant's houſe, I took my leave, and went on board. It was with the utmoſt concern I found, that in the fortnight we had been abſent,

Captain

Captain Clerke was much altered for the worſe. As ſoon as I had diſpatched this buſineſs, I returned to the Major, and the next morning conducted him to the ſhips; where, on his arrival, he was ſaluted with thirteen guns, and received with every other mark of diſtinction, that it was in our power to pay him.

After viſiting the Captain, and taking a view of both the ſhips, he returned to dinner on board the Reſolution; and, in the afternoon, the various curioſities we had collected in the courſe of our voyage, were ſhewn him, and a complete aſſortment of every article preſented to him by Captain Clerke. A few gallons of brandy, with a dozen or two of Cape wine, for Madame Behm, and ſuch other little preſents as were in our power to beſtow, were accepted in the moſt obliging manner. During the three following days, the Major was entertained alternately in the two ſhips, in the beſt manner we were able. On the 25th he took his leave, and was ſaluted with thirteen guns; and the ſailors, at their own deſire, gave him three cheers. The ſnow now began to diſappear very rapidly, and abundance of wild garlic, celery, and nettle tops were gathered for the uſe of the crews. The birch-trees were alſo tapped, and the ſweet juice, which they yielded in great quantities, was conſtantly mixed with the men's allowance of brandy.

The next day, a ſmall bullock, which had been procured for the ſhips companies by the ſerjeant, was killed. It was ſerved out to both crews for their Sunday's dinner, being the firſt piece of freſh beef they had taſted ſince our departure from the Cape of Good Hope in December 1776, a period of near two years and a half.

On the firſt of June we got on board nine thouſand pound weight of rye flour, with which we were

were ſupplied from the ſtores of St. Peter and St. Paul's; and the Diſcovery had a proportional quantity. The men were immediately put on full allowance of bread, which they had not been indulged in ſince our leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

June 4th we had freſh breezes, and hard rain, which diſappointed us in our deſign of dreſſing the ſhips, and obliged us to content ourſelves with firing twenty-one guns, in honour of the day, and celebrating it in other reſpects in the beſt manner we were able.

On the 6th, twenty head of cattle were ſent us from one of the *oſtrogs*, by order of the Major, and we now made ready for ſea.

As it was Captain Clerke's intention to keep as much in ſight of the coaſt of Kamtſchatka as the weather would permit, the *volcano* mountain on the north of the harbour, was ſeen throwing up immenſe volumes of ſmoke; and we had no ſoundings with one hundred and fifty fathoms, at the diſtance of four leagues from the ſhore.

On the 24th, we ſaw a great number of gulls, and were witneſs to the diſguſting mode of feeding of the artic gull, which has procured it the name of the paraſite. This bird, which is ſomewhat larger than the common gull, purſues the latter kind whenever it meets them; the gull, after flying for ſome time, with loud ſcreams, and evident marks of great terror, drops its dung, which its purſuer immediately darts at, and catches before it falls into the ſea.

During the 29th and 30th, we ſaw numbers of whales, large ſeals, and ſea-horſes, alſo gulls, ſea-parrots, and albatroſſes.

At noon on the 6th of July, we paſſed a conſiderable number of large maſſes of ice, and obſerving that it ſtill adhered in ſeveral places to the ſhore on

the

the continent of Asia, we were not much surprised to fall in, at three in the afternoon, with an extensive body of it, stretching away to the W. This sight gave great discouragement to our hopes of advancing much farther N. this year, than we had done the preceding.

We had sailed by the 9th, near forty leagues to the W. along the edge of the ice, without seeing any opening, or a clear sea to the N. beyond it, and had therefore no prospect of advancing farther N. for the present.

On the 10th, we passed several whales in the forenoon; and in the afternoon hoisted out the boats, and sent them in pursuit of the sea-horses, which were in great numbers on the pieces of ice that surrounded us. Our people were successful, returning with three large ones and a young one. At eight in the evening a breeze sprung up to the E. with which we still continued our course to the S. and at twelve fell in with numerous large bodies of ice. We endeavoured to push through them with an easy sail, for fear of damaging the ship; and having got a little farther to the S. nothing was to be seen but one compact field of ice, stretching to the S. W. S. E. and N. E. as far as the eye could reach. We continued to steer N. with a moderate S. breeze and fair weather, till the 13th at ten in the forenoon, when we again found ourselves close in with a solid field of ice, to which we could see no limits from the mast head. This, at once, dashed all our hopes of penetrating farther. Captain Clerke now resolved to make one more, and final attempt on the American coast, for Baffin's or Hudson's Bay, since we had been able to advance the farthest on this side last year. Accordingly we kept working the remaining part of the day to the windward, with a fresh E. breeze.

On

On the 16th, in the forenoon, we found ourselves embayed; the ice having taken a sudden turn to S.E. and in one compact body surrounding us on all sides, except on the S. quarter. We therefore hauled our wind to the S. being at this time in twenty-six fathoms water; and, as we supposed, about twenty-five leagues from the coast of America. At eight in the evening, finding the depth of water had decreased to twenty-two fathoms, which we considered as a proof of our near approach to the American coast, we tacked and stood to the N.

On the 19th, at one in the morning, the weather clearing up, we were so completely embayed, that there was no opening left, but to the S. to which quarter we accordingly directed our course, returning through a remarkably smooth water. We were never able to penetrate farther N. than at this time, and this was five leagues short of the point to which we advanced last season.

In the afternoon we shot two bears in the water. These animals afforded us a few excellent meals of fresh meat. The flesh had indeed a strong fishy taste, but was in every respect infinitely superior to that of the sea-horse; which, nevertheless, our people were again persuaded, without much difficulty, to prefer to their salted provisions.

At eight in the morning of the 21st, the wind freshening, and the fog clearing away, we saw the American coast to the S. E. at the distance of eight or ten leagues, and hauled in for it; but were stopped again by the ice, and obliged to bear away to the W. along the edge of it. At noon, the latitude, by account, was 69° 34′, and longitude 193°, and the depth of water twenty-four fathoms.

Thus, a connected, solid field of ice, rendering every effort we could make to a nearer approach to the land fruitless, and joining, as we judged, to it,

we took a laſt farewell of a N. E. paſſage to Old England.

Captain Clerke having determined, to give up all farther attempts on the coaſt of America, and to make his laſt efforts, in ſearch of a paſſage on the coaſt of the oppoſite continent, we continued, during the afternoon of the 21ſt of July, to ſteer to the W. N. W. through much looſe ice. At ten at night, diſcovering the main body of it through the fog, right ahead, and almoſt cloſe to us, and being unwilling to take a S. courſe, ſo long as we could poſſibly avoid it, we hauled our wind, which was E. and ſtood to the N. but, in an hour after, the weather clearing up, and finding ourſelves ſurrounded by a compact field of ice, on every ſide, except to the S. S. W. we tacked, and ſtood on in that direction, in order to get clear of it.

In the morning of the 23d, the clear water, in which we continued to ſtand to and fro, did not exceed a mile and a half, and was every inſtant leſſening. At length, after uſing our utmoſt endeavours to clear the looſe ice, we were driven to the neceſſity of forcing a paſſage to the S. which, at half paſt ſeven, we accompliſhed, but not without ſubjecting the ſhips to ſome very ſevere ſhocks.

On the 24th, we had freſh breezes from S. W. with hazy weather, and kept running to the S. E. till eleven in the forenoon, when a large body of looſe ice, extending from N. N. E. round by the E. to S. S. E. and to which (though the weather was tolerably clear) we could ſee no end, again obſtructed our courſe. Thus, finding a farther advance to the N. as well as a nearer approach to either continent, obſtructed by a ſea blocked up with ice, we judged it both injurious to the ſervice, as well as fruitleſs, with reſpect to the deſign of our voyage, to make any farther attempts toward a paſſage.

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This, added to the representations of Captain Gore, determined Captain Clerke to sail for Awatska Bay, to repair our damages there; and before the winter should set in, to explore the coast of Japan.

On the 21st of August, at half past five in the morning, we saw a very high peaked mountain on the coast of Kamtschatka, called Cheepoonskoi Mountain, twenty five or thirty leagues distant. We had light airs the remaining part of this and the following day, and got no soundings with one hundred and forty fathoms of line.

On the 22d of August, 1779, at nine o'clock in the morning, departed this life Captain Charles Clerke, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. He died of a consumption, which had evidently commenced before he left England, and of which he had lingered during the whole voyage. His very gradual decay had long made him a melancholy object to his friends; yet the equanimity with which he bore it, the constant flow of good spirits, which continued to the last hour, and a cheerful resignation to his fate, afforded them some consolation. He was Midshipman in the Dolphin, commanded by Com. Byron, on her first voyage round the world, and afterward served on the American station. In 1768, he made his second voyage round the world, in the Endeavour, as Master's Mate, and by the promotion, which took place during the expedition, he returned a Lieutenant. His third voyage round the world was in the Resolution; of which he was appointed the Second Lieutenant; and soon after his return, in 1775, he was promoted to the rank of Master and Commander. When the present expedition was ordered to be fitted out, he was appointed to the Discovery, to accompany Captain Cook; and by the death of the latter, succeeded,

as has been already mentioned, to the chief command.

It would be doing his memory extreme injuſtice not to ſay, that during the ſhort time the expedition was under his direction, he was moſt zealous and anxious for its ſucceſs; and he perſevered in the ſearch of a paſſage, till it was the opinion of every officer in both ſhips, that it was impracticable, and that any farther attempts would not only be fruitleſs, but dangerous.

We had light airs in the afternoon, which laſted through the forenoon of the 23d. At noon a freſh breeze ſpringing up from the E. we ſtood in for the entrance of Awatſka Bay; and, at ſix in the evening, ſaw it bearing W. N. W. half W. diſtant five leagues. At nine next morning we weighed, and turned up the bay with light airs, and the boats ſtill a-head, till one; when, by the help of a freſh breeze, we anchored, before three in the afternoon, in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, with our enſign half-ſtaff up, on account of our carrying the body of our late Captain; and were ſoon after followed by the Diſcovery.

We had no ſooner anchored, than our old friend, the Serjeant, who was ſtill the Commander of the place, came on board with a preſent of berries, intended for our poor deceaſed Captain. He was exceedingly affected when we told him of his death, and ſhewed him the coffin that contained his body. He ſignified his intentions of ſending off an expreſs to the commander at Bolcheretſk, to acquaint him with our arrival, and Captain Gore availed himſelf of that occaſion of writing him a letter, in which he requeſted that ſixteen head of black cattle might be ſent with all poſſible expedition. In the morning of the 25th, Capt. Gore made out the new commiſſions, in conſequence of Captain Clerke's death; appointing

appointing himself to the command of the Resolution, and me to the command of the Discovery; and these promotions produced several other arrangements of course.

On Sunday afternoon, August the 29th, we paid the last offices to Captain Clerke. The officers and men of both ships walked in procession to the grave, whilst the ships fired minute guns; and the service being ended, the marines fired three vollies. He was interred in the valley to the N. side of the harbour. All the Russians in the garrison were assembled, and attended with great respect and solemnity.

The next day an ensign arrived from Bolcheretsk with a letter from the commander to Captain Gore; by which we understood that the cattle might be expected here in a few days: and that Captain Shmaleff, the present Commander, would himself pay us a visit immediately on the arrival of a sloop which was daily expected from Okotsk.

The 22d, being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation, twenty-one guns were fired, and the handsomest feast our situation would admit of, was prepared in honour of the day. As we were sitting down to dinner, the arrival of Capt. Shmaleff was announced. This was a most agreeable surprise; because he arrived so opportunely to partake of the good fare and festivity of the occasion. He acquainted us, that our not having received the sixteen head of black cattle we had desired might be sent down, was owing to the very heavy rains at Verchnei, which had prevented their setting out. The next day, on coming on board the Resolution, he was saluted with eleven guns. Specimens of all our curiosities were presented to him; and Captain Gore added to them a gold watch, and a fowling-piece. The next day he was entertained on board the Discovery; and on the 25th, he took leave of

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us to return to Bolcheretsk. He could not be prevailed on to lengthen his visit.

On the 2d of October both ships warped out of the harbour; the day before, the cattle arrived from Verchnei; and that the men might receive the full benefit of this supply, by consuming it fresh, it was determined to stay five or six days longer. On the 5th, we received, from Bolcheretsk, a fresh supply of tea, sugar, and tobacco. At four in the afternoon of the 9th, we weighed, and now took our leave of this place. Kamtschatka is the name of a peninsula situated on the E. coast of Asia, running nearly N. and S. It is bounded on the N. by the country of the Koriacks; to the S. and E. by the N. Pacific Ocean; and to the W. by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of high mountains stretches the whole length of the country, from N. to S. dividing it nearly into two equal parts, from whence a great number of rivers take their rise, and empty themselves, on each side, into the Pacific Ocean and the sea of Okotsk. The soil is barren in the extreme. The whole bore a more striking resemblance to Newfoundland, than to any other part of the world I had ever seen. It is natural to suppose, that the severity of the climate must be in due proportion to the general sterility of the soil, of which it is probably the cause. The first time we saw this country was in the beginning of May, 1779, when the whole face of it was covered with snow, from six to eight feet deep; and the winter of that year we were told, was extremely rigorous. On our return, the 24th of August, the foliage of the trees, and all sorts of vegetation, seemed to be in the utmost state of perfection; but at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills were again covered with new-fallen snow, the wind continuing W. They are very seldom troubled with storms of thunder and

and lightning, and never but in a slight degree. To avoid the hurricanes, and severe winters, they have subterraneous habitations. This peninsula abounds in *volcanos*, of which only three have, for some time past, been subject to eruptions. The country is likewise said to contain numerous springs of hot water. The birch was by far the most common tree we saw; and of this we remarked three sorts. The liquor, which, on tapping, it yields in great abundance, they drink without mixture, or any preparation, which is pleasant and refreshing, but somewhat purgative. The country produces great variety of berries; blue berries, partridge-berries, cran-berries, crow-berries, and black-berries. These the natives gather at proper seasons, and preserve, by boiling them into a thick jam, without sugar. They make no inconsiderable part of their winter provisions, and are used as sauce to their dried and salt fish; of which kind of food they are unquestionably excellent correctives. We met with several wholesome vegetables in a wild state, such as wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon some few patches of ground in the vallies, we found excellent turnips, and turnip radishes. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, supplies the materials of which are made their fishing-nets. For this purpose they cut it down in August; and, after hanging it up in bundles in the shade, under their *balagans* or summer habitations, the remainder of the summer, treat it like hemp. They then spin it into thread with their fingers, and twist it round a spindle. The real riches of this country are derived from its furrieries. Their animals are the common fox; the stoat, or *ermine*; the *zibeline*, or sable; the *isatis*, or arctic fox, the varying hare; the mountain rat, or earless marmot; the weasel; the glutton, or *wolverene*;

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the *argali*, or wild ſheep; rein-deer; bears; wolves; dogs. There are rein-deer both wild and tame, in ſeveral parts of the peninſula. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that this nation ſhould never have uſed the rein-deer for the purpoſes of carriage, in the ſame manner as their neighbours, both to the N. and the E. Their dogs, indeed, ſeem fully ſufficient for all the demands of the natives in their preſent ſtate.

The coaſt and bays of this country are frequented by almoſt every kind of N. ſea-fowl; and amongſt the reſt are ſea-eagles, but not, as at Oonalaſhka, in great numbers. The rivers inland are ſtored with numerous flocks of wild ducks of various ſpecies; in the woods through which we paſſed, were ſeen ſeveral eagles of a prodigious ſize. Of the hawk, falcon, and buſtard-kind, there are great numbers. This country likewiſe affords woodcocks, ſnipes, and two ſorts of grouſe, or moor-game. Swans are alſo ſaid to be in great plenty; and, in their entertainments, generally to make a part of the repaſt. Fiſh may be conſidered as the ſtaple article of food with which Providence hath ſupplied the inhabitants of this peninſula; who, in general, muſt never expect to draw any conſiderable part of their ſuſtenance either from grain or cattle. In ſhort, fiſh may be here called the ſtaff of life; ſince it appears, that neither the inhabitants, nor the only domeſtic animal they have, the dog, (whoſe food in winter conſiſts entirely of the dried head, entrails, and back bones of ſalmon) could exiſt without it.

Whales are frequently ſeen, both in the ſea of Okotſk, and on the ſide of the E. ocean. Of the ſkin they make the ſoles of their ſhoes, and ſtraps and thongs for various other purpoſes. The fleſh they eat, and the fat is carefully ſtored, both for kitchen uſe and for their lamps. The whiſkers are found

found to be the beſt materials for ſewing together the ſeams of their canoes; they likewiſe make nets of them for the larger kind of fiſh; and with the under jaw-bones their ſledges are ſhod. They alſo work the bones into knives; and formerly the chains with which their dogs are tied, were made of that material, though at preſent iron ones are generally uſed. The inteſtines they clean, then blow and dry like bladders, and it is in theſe their oil and greaſe is ſtored; and of the nerves and veins, which are both ſtrong, and ſlip readily, they make excellent ſnares; ſo that there is no part of the whale which here does not find its uſe.

Notwithſtanding they have abundance of flat-fiſh, cod, and herring, it is on the ſalmon fiſhery alone that the Kamtſchadales depend for their winter proviſions. Of theſe, there are to be found on this coaſt all the different ſpecies that are known to exiſt. Their length is generally about three feet and a half; they are very deep in proportion, and their average weight is from thirty to forty pounds.

The Ruſſian government, eſtabliſhed over this country, is mild and equitable, conſidered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to chooſe their own magiſtrates from among themſelves, in the way, and with the ſame powers they had ever been uſed. One of theſe, under the title of *Toion*, preſides over each *oſtrog*; is the referee in all differences; impoſes fines, and inflicts puniſhments for all crimes and miſdemeanors; referring to the governor of Kamtſchatka ſuch only as he does not chooſe, from their intricacy or heinouſneſs, to decide upon himſelf.

By an edict of the preſent Empreſs, no crime whatſoever can be puniſhed with death. But in caſes of murder (of which there are very few), the puniſhment of the *knout* is adminiſtered with ſuch ſeverity

ſeverity, that the offender, for the moſt part, dies under it. The commerce of this country, as far as concerns the exports, is entirely confined to furs, and carried on principally by a company of merchants, inſtituted by the preſent Empreſs. Every article is bought and ſold for ready money only; and we were ſurpriſed at the quantity of ſpecie in circulation in ſo poor a country. The furs ſell at a high price. Notwithſtanding the general intercourſe that, for the laſt forty years, hath taken place between the natives, the Ruſſians, and Coſſacks, the former are not more diſtinguiſhed from the latter by their features and general figure, than by their habits and caſt of mind: their ſtature is much below the common ſize. This is attributed, in a great meaſure, to their marrying ſo early; both ſexes generally entering into the conjugal ſtate at the age of thirteen or fourteen. Their houſes are only to be found in towns, which are called *Oſtrogs*.

The condition of the ſhips, of the ſails and cordage, making it unſafe to attempt at ſo advanced a ſeaſon of the year, to navigate the ſea between Japan and Aſia, which would otherwiſe have afforded the largeſt field for diſcovery; it was therefore judged adviſable to keep to the E. of that iſland, and in our way thither to run along the Kuriles, and examine more particularly the iſlands that lie neareſt the N. coaſt of Japan, which are repreſented as of a conſiderable ſize, and independent of the Ruſſian and Japaneſe governments. Our next object was to ſurvey the coaſt of the Japaneſe Iſlands, and afterward to make the coaſt of China, as far to the N. as we were able, and run along it to Macao. This plan being adopted, I received orders from Captain Gore, in caſe of ſeparation, to proceed immediately to Macao; and at ſix o'clock in the evening of the 9th of October, having cleared

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the entrance of Awatska Bay, we steered to the S. E. with the wind N. W. and by W.

From the 10th to the 21st, we had very blowing weather. On the 22d, the presence of birds plainly indicating, that we could not be at any great distance from the land, and the wind, after varying a little, fixing in the evening at N. we had hopes of making the land, and we hauled up to the W. N. W. in which direction, the S. islands, seen by Spanberg, and said to be inhabited by hairy men, lay at the distance of about fifty leagues. But the wind not keeping pace with our wishes, blew in such light airs, that we made little way till eight the next morning, when we had a fresh breeze from S.S.W. with which we continued to steer W.N.W. till the evening. We had strong squally gales, attended with rain, and having passed, in the course of the day, several patches of green grass, and seen a shag, many small land birds, and flocks of gulls, it was not thought prudent, with all these signs of the vicinity of land, to stand on during the whole night. We therefore tacked at midnight, and steered a few hours to the S. E. and at four in the morning of the 24th, again directed our course to the W. N. W. and carried a press of sail till seven in the evening, when the wind shifted from S. S. W. to N. and blew a fresh gale.

Thus disappointed in our endeavours to get to the N. W. together with the boisterous weather we had met with, and the little likelihood, at this time of the year, of its becoming more favourable to our views, were Captain Gore's motives for now finally giving up all farther search for the islands to the N. of Japan, and for shaping a course W. S. W. for the N. part of that island. In the night, the wind shifted to the N.E. and blew a fresh gale, with hard [illegible]her. On the 25th, we saw flights

flights of wild ducks; a pigeon lighted on our rigging, and many birds, like linnets, flew about us with a degree of vigour that seemed to prove, they had not been long upon the wing. Toward evening, the wind by degrees shifted round to the S. with which we still kept on to the W.S.W. and at day-break of the 26th, we had the pleasure of descrying high land to the W. which proved to be Japan.

We stood on till nine, when we were within two leagues of the land, bearing W. three-quarters S. and had soundings of fifty-eight fathoms, with a bottom of very fine sand. The country is of a moderate height, consists of a double range of mountains; it abounds with wood, and has a pleasing variety of hills and dales. We saw the smoke of several towns or villages, and many houses near the shore, in pleasant and cultivated situations.

At two in the afternoon, the breeze freshened from the S. and, by four, had brought us under close-reefed topsails, and obliged us to stand off to the S.E. In consequence of this course, and the haziness of the weather, the land soon disappeared.

On the 29th, at nine o'clock, the wind shifting to the S. and the sky lowering, we tacked and stood off to the E. From the 29th of October to the 5th of November, we continued our course to the S.E. having very unsettled weather, attended with much lightning and rain, and passed much pumice stone; indeed, the prodigious quantities of this substance, which float in the sea, between Japan and the Bashee Islands, seem to indicate, that some great volcanic convulsion must have happened in this part of the Pacific Ocean. On the 15th, we saw three islands, and bore away for the S. point of the largest, upon which we observed, a high barren hill, flattish at the top, and when seen from the W. S. W. presents an evident volcanic crater.

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From the ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell which we perceived from it, Captain Gore gave it the name of *Sulphur Iſland*.

Captain Gore now directed his courſe to the W. S. W. for the Baſhee Iſlands, hoping to procure, at them, ſuch a ſupply of refreſhments as would help to ſhorten his ſtay at Macao. During the whole of the 23d, and 24th, it rained inceſſantly, and the wind blew a ſtorm; a heavy ſea rolled down on us from the N. and in the afternoon we had violent flaſhes of lightning from the ſame quarter. During the night, there was an eclipſe of the moon, but the rain prevented our making any obſervation. At ſix in the morning of the 26th, the wind having conſiderably abated, we bore away W. ſet the topſails, and let out the reefs. We ſaw, this day, a flock of ducks, and many tropic birds, alſo dolphins and porpoiſes, and ſtill continued to paſs ſeveral pumice ſtones. We ſpent the night upon our tacks, and, at ſix in the morning of the 27th, again bore away W. in ſearch of the Baſhees.

At noon the weather became hazy; and at ſix, having got to the W. of the Baſhees, Captain Gore hauled his wind to the N. W. under an eaſy ſail, the wind blowing very ſtrong, and there being every appearance of a dirty boiſterous night. At four in the morning of the 28th, we ſaw the Reſolution, then half a mile a-head of us, wear, and immediately perceived breakers cloſe under our lee. At day-light, we ſaw the iſland of Prata. For the remaining part of the day we carried a preſs of ſail, and kept the wind, which was N. E. by N. in order to ſecure our paſſage to Macao. It was fortunate, that toward evening, the wind favoured us, by changing two points more to the E, for had the wind and weather continued the ſame as during the preceding week, I doubt whether we could have fetched that

port, in which case we must have borne away for Batavia; a place we all dreaded exceedingly, from the sad havock the unhealthiness of the climate had made in the crews of the former ships that had been out on discovery, and had touched there.

In the afternoon of the 29th, we passed several Chinese fishing boats, who eyed us with great indifference. Being now nearly in the latitude of the Lema Islands, we bore away W. by N. and, after running twenty-two miles, saw one of them nine or ten leagues to the W.

In the morning of the 30th, we ran along the Lema Isles. At seven o'clock, we had precisely the same view of these islands, as is represented in a plate of Lord Anson's voyage. At nine o'clock a Chinese boat, which had been before with the Resolution, came along-side, and wanted to put on board us a pilot, which however we declined, as it was our business to follow our consort. We soon after passed the rock marked R, in Lord Anson's plate; but, instead of hauling up to the N. of the grand Ladrone Island, as was done in the Centurion, we proceeded to leeward. We now kept working to windward till six in the evening, when we came to anchor in the Typa, on the 1st of December.

In the forenoon of the 2d, one of the Chinese contractors, who are called *Compradors*, went on board the Resolution, and sold to Captain Gore two hundred pounds weight of beef, together with a considerable quantity of greens, oranges, and eggs. In the evening Captain Gore sent me on shore to visit the Portugueze Governor, and to request his assistance in procuring refreshments for our crews, which he thought might be done on more reasonable terms than the *Comprador* would undertake to furnish them. At the same time, I took a list of the

the naval ſtores, of which both veſſels were greatly in want, with an intention of proceeding immediately to Canton, and applying to the ſervants of the Eaſt India Company, who were, at that time, reſident there.

On the 10th, an Engliſh merchant from one of our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, applied to Capt. Gore for the aſſiſtance of a few hands to navigate a veſſel he had purchaſed at Macao, up to Canton. Captain Gore judging this a good opportunity for me to proceed to that place, gave orders that I ſhould take along with me my Second Lieutenant, the Liutenant of marines, and ten ſeamen. Though this was not preciſely the mode in which I could have wiſhed to viſit Canton, yet as it was very uncertain when a paſſport might be obtained from the Governor, who was at this time ſick, and my preſence might contribute materially to the expediting of our ſupplies, I did not heſitate to put myſelf on board. As we approached the Bocca Tygris, which is thirteen leagues from Macao, the Chineſe coaſt appears in white cliffs.

We did not arrive at Wampû, which is only nine leagues from the Bocca Tygris, till the 18th. Wampû is a ſmall Chineſe town, off which the ſhips of the different nations, who trade here, lie, in order to take in their lading. From Wampû, I immediately proceeded in a *ſampane* or Chineſe boat to Canton, which is about two leagues and a half higher up the river. I reached Canton a little after it was dark, and landed at the Engliſh factory, where, though my arrival was very unexpected, I was received with every mark of attention and civility. The Select Committee, at this time, conſiſted of Mr. Fitzhugh the Preſident, Mr. Bevan and Mr. Rapier. They immediately gave me an account of ſuch ſtores as the India ſhips were able to

afford us. Wiſhing therefore to make my ſtay here as ſhort as poſſible, I requeſted the gentlemen to procure boats for me the next day to convey the ſtores; but I was ſoon informed that a buſineſs of that kind was not to be tranſacted ſo rapidly in this country, for that many forms were to be complied with. Whilſt I was doubting what meaſures to purſue, the Commander of a country ſhip brought me a letter from Captain Gore, in which he acquainted me, that he had engaged him to bring us down from Canton, and to deliver the ſtores we had procured, at his own riſk, in the Typa. All our difficulties being thus removed, I had leiſure to attend to the purchaſe of our proviſions and ſtores, which was completed on the 26th.

The ill health, which at this time I laboured under, left me little reaſon to lament the very narrow limits within which the policy of the Chineſe obliges every European at Canton to confine his curioſity. I ſhould otherwiſe have felt exceedingly tantalized with living under the walls of ſo great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it. Canton, including the old and new town, and the ſuburbs, is about ten miles in circuit. A Chineſe houſe occupies more ſpace than is uſually taken up by houſes in Europe. A great many houſes, in the ſuburbs of Canton, are occupied, for commercial purpoſes only, by merchants and rich tradeſmen, whoſe families live intirely within the city. A Chineſe family appears to conſiſt, on an average, of more perſons than an European. A *Mandarine*, according to his rank and ſubſtance, has from five to twenty wives. A merchant, from three to five. One of this claſs at Canton, had, indeed, twenty-five wives, and thirty-ſix children; but this was mentioned to me as a very extraordinary inſtance. An opulent tradeſman has uſually two; and the lower

lower clafs of people very rarely more than one. Their fervants are at leaft double in number to thofe employed by perfons of the fame condition in Europe. If, then, we fuppofe a Chinefe family one-third larger, and an European houfe two-thirds lefs than each other, a Chinefe city will contain only half the number of inhabitants contained in a European town of the fame fize. According to thefe *data*, the city and fuburbs of Canton may probably contain about one hundred and fifty thoufand.

With refpect to the number of inhabited *Sampanes*, or floating habitations, I found different opinions were entertained; but none placing them lower than forty thoufand. They are moored in rows clofe to each other, with a narrow paffage at intervals for the boats to pafs up and down the river. The Tygris, at Canton, is fomewhat wider than the Thames at London, and the whole river is covered in this manner for the extent of at leaft a mile.

The ftreets are long, and moft of them narrow and irregular; but well paved with large ftones, and, for the moft part, kept exceedingly clean. The houfes are built of brick, one ftory high, having generally two or three courts backward, in which are the ware-houfes for merchandife; and in the houfes within the city, the apartments for the women. A very few of the meaneft fort are built of wood. The houfes belonging to the European factors are built on an handfome quay, with a regular facade of two ftories toward the river, and difpofed within, partly after the European, and partly after the Chinefe manner. Adjoining to thefe are a number of houfes belonging to the Chinefe, and hired out to the commanders of fhips, and merchants, who make an occafional ftay. The Engliſh fupercargoes live together at a common table,

ble, which is kept by the company. The time of their residence seldom exceeds eight months annually. They very rarely pay any visits within the walls of Canton, except on public occasions.

In the evening of the 26th, I took my leave of the supercargoes, having thanked them for their many obliging favours; amongst which I must not forget to mention an handsome present of tea for the use of the ships companies, and a large collection of English periodical publications. The latter we found a valuable acquisition, as they both served to amuse our impatience during our tedious voyage home, and enabled us to return not total strangers to what had been transacting in our native country. At one o'clock the next morning we left Canton, and arrived at Macao about the same hour the day following, having passed down a channel which lies to the W. of that by which we had come up. During our absence a brisk trade had been carrying on with the Chinese for the sea-otter skins, which had every day been rising in their value. One of our seamen sold his stock, alone, for eight hundred dollars; and a few prime skins, which were clean and had been well preserved, were sold for one hundred and twenty each. The whole amount of the value in *specie* and goods that was got for the furs in both ships, I am confident did not fall short of two thousand pounds sterling. The rage with which our seamen were possessed to return to Cook's River, and buy another cargo of skins to make their fortunes at one time, was not far short of mutiny.

On the 11th of January two seamen belonging to the Resolution found means to run off with a six-oared cutter, and notwithstanding diligent search was made, both that and the following day, we were never able to learn any tidings of her. It was supposed, that these people had been seduced by

by the prevailing notion of making a fortune by returning to the fur islands.

PRICES OF LABOUR IN CHINA.

	£.	s.	d.	
A coolee, or porter	0	0	8	per day.
A taylor - -	0	0	5	and rice.
A handicraftsman -	0	0	8	

A common labourer, from 3d to 5d.

A woman's labour considerably cheaper.

At two in the afternoon on the 13th, having got under sail, by the help of a fresh breeze from the E. we stood to the S. between Potoe and Wungboo. In the morning of the 20th, we steered W. by S. for Pulo Condore; and at half past twelve we got sight of the island. At six we anchored, with the best bower, in six fathoms. As soon as we were come to anchor, Captain Gore fired a gun, with a view of apprising the natives of our arrival, and drawing them toward the shore, but without effect. Early in the morning of the 21st, parties were sent to cut wood, which was the principal motive for coming hither.

We now proceeded in search of the natives through a thick wood, up a steep hill, to the distance of a mile, when, after descending, we arrived at some huts; I ordered the party to stay without, lest the sight of so many armed men should terrify the inhabitants, whilst I entered and reconnoitered alone. I found, in one of the huts an elderly man, who was in a great fright, and preparing to make off with the most valuable effects. However, a few signs, particularly that most significant one of holding out a handful of dollars, and then pointing to a herd of buffaloes, and the fowls that were running about the huts in great numbers, left him without any doubts as to the objects of our visit. He pointed toward a place where the

town

town ſtood, and made us comprehend, that by going thither, all our wants would be ſupplied. The town conſiſted of between 20 and 30 houſes, conſtructed of reeds, with large bamboo ſcreens for dividing into apartments. Here their Chief, or Captain, reſided.

At two in the afternoon we joined the ſhips, and ſeveral of our ſhooting parties returned about the ſame time from the woods, having had little ſucceſs, though they ſaw a great variety of birds and animals.

Captain Gore's inquiries were now ſolely directed to find out what ſupplies could be obtained from the iſland. He was informed that there was plenty of buffaloes, which might be purchaſed for four or five dollars a head. Early in the morning of the 23d, the launches of both ſhips were ſent to the town, to fetch the buffaloes which we had given orders to be purchaſed. Beſides the Buffaloes, of which we underſtood there were ſeveral large herds in this iſland, we purchaſed from the natives ſome remarkably fine fat hogs, of the Chineſe breed. They brought us three or four of a wild ſort; and our ſportſmen reported, that they frequently met with their tracks in the woods, which alſo abound with monkies and ſquirrels, but ſo ſhy, that it was difficult to ſhoot them. One ſpecies of the ſquirrel was of a beautiful ſhining black colour; and another ſpecies ſtriped brown and white. This is called the flying ſquirrel, from being provided with a thin membrane, reſembling a bat's wing, extending on each ſide the belly, from the neck to the thighs, which, on ſtretching out their legs ſpreads, and enables them to fly from tree to tree, at a conſiderable diſtance. Lizards were in great abundance. Amongſt its vegetable improvements, are fields of rice, and plantains, various kind,

kinds of pompions, cocoa-nuts, oranges, ſhaddocks, and pomegranates. The inhabitants, who are fugitives from Cambodia and Cochin China, are not numerous. They are of a ſhort ſtature, and very ſwarthy,, and of a weak and unhealthy aſpect; but, as far as we could judge, of a gentle diſpoſition.

On the 28th of January, 1780, we unmoored; and, as ſoon as we were clear of the harbour, ſteered S. S. W.

On the 2d of February, at eight in the morning, we tried for ſoundings, continuing to do the ſame every hour, till we had paſſed the Straits of Sunda, and found the bottom with 23 fathoms of line. On the 5th we approached the coaſt of Sumatra. The country is covered with wood down to the water's edge, and the ſhores are ſo low, that the ſea overflows the land, and waſhes the trunks of the trees. To this flat and marſhy ſituation of the ſhore, we may attribute thoſe thick fogs and vapours, which we perceived, every morning, not without dread and horror, hanging over the iſland, till they were diſperſed by the rays of the ſun. The ſhores of Banca, which are oppoſite, are much bolder, and the country inland riſes to a moderate height, and appears to be well wooded throughout.

On the 7th, we had rain, thunder, and lightning. At ſeven in the morning of the 9th we weighed, and ſtood over for Prince's Iſland, where, at three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, we came to an anchor within half a mile of the ſhore. We began watering here early the next morning, and finiſhed the ſame day. The natives, who came to us ſoon after we anchored, brought a plentiful ſupply of large fowls, and ſome turtles.

In the forenoon of the 19th, being favoured by a breeze from the N. W. we broke ground, and the

the next day had intirely loſt ſight of this place. Of this iſland I ſhall only obſerve, that we were exceedingly ſtruck with the great general reſemblance of the natives, both in figure, colour, manners, and even language, to the nations we had been ſo much converſant with in the South Seas.

Here we were well ſupplied with ſmall turtle, and fowls of a moderate ſize; the laſt were ſold at the rate of ten for a Spaniſh dollar. The natives alſo brought us many hog-deer, and a prodigious number of monkeys, to our great annoyance, as moſt of our ſailors provided themſelves with one, if not two of theſe troubleſome animals.

We were no ſooner clear of Prince's Iſland, than we had a gentle breeze from the W. N. W. but this did not laſt long; for the following day, the wind became again variable, and continued ſo for ſeveral days, when it grew ſqually, and blew freſh from the N.

Captain Gore's intention was now to proceed directly to the Cape. In the forenoon of the 10th of April, a ſnow was ſeen bearing down to us, which proved to be an Engliſh Eaſt-India packet that had left Table Bay three days before, and was cruiſing with orders for the China fleet, and other India-ſhips. The next morning we ſtood into Simon's Bay. The Reſolution ſaluted the fort with eleven guns, and the ſame number was returned.

Mr. Brandt, the Governor of this place, came to viſit us, as ſoon as we had anchored. He appeared much ſurpriſed to ſee our crew in ſo healthy a condition, as the Dutch ſhip that had left Macao, on our arrival there, and had touched at the Cape ſome time before, reported, that we were in a moſt wretched ſtate, having only 14 hands left on board the Reſolution, and ſeven on board the Diſcovery.

On

On the 15th, I accompanied Captain Gore to Cape Town; and, the next morning, we waited on Baron Plettenberg, the Governor, by whom we were received with every poſſible attention and civility. Both he and Mr. Brandt had conceived a great perſonal affection for Captain Cook, as well as the higheſt admiration of his character, and heard the recital of his misfortune with many expreſſions of unaffected ſorrow.

The Governor informed us that the powers at war with us had given orders to their cruiſers to let us paſs unmoleſted.

During our ſtay at the Cape, we met with every proof of the moſt friendly diſpoſition towards us, both in the Governor and principal perſons of the place, as well Africans as Europeans. Having completed our victualling, and furniſhed ourſelves with the neceſſary ſupply of naval ſtores, we ſailed out of the Bay on the 9th of May.

On the 12th of June, we paſſed the equator for the fourth time during this voyage. On the 22d of Auguſt, at eleven in the morning, both ſhips came to an anchor at Stromneſs; and on the 4th day of October the ſhips arrived ſafe at the Nore, after an abſence of four years, two months, and twenty-two days.

FINIS.